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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LVII.—NO. 254. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1898—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SPAIN TO LOSE ALL ISLANDS.

President Decides to Demand the Philippine Group as the Price of Permanent Peace.

GET LAST INSTRUCTIONS.

Paris Commissioners Given Orders to Proceed with a Firm Hand from the Beginning.

MEET AT THE STATE DINNER

Washington, D. C., Sept. 15.—[Special.]—The tail goes with the hide. Spain must give up all of the Philippines.

This is the conclusion reached at a series of conferences between the President, the Cabinet, and the members of the Peace commission, culminating in the state dinner at the White House tonight.

Starting with Manila Bay as a minimum demand on the part of the United States, the President and his advisers progressed, first, to the Island of Luzon, and then to the whole group.

The instructions as finally drafted are more specific than at first contemplated, especially as regards methods of procedure.

The commission is to proceed always on the assumption that the United States has conquered Spain.

Grant Demands or War.

Strictly speaking, there will be no negotiations whatever, but the Spanish commissioners will be informed that the United States will stop the war if Spain yields all here colonial possessions peaceably.

Otherwise the war will go on, and the Spanish peninsula will be attacked by sea and land.

The President felt at first that the possession of Manila Bay would secure to the United States all the commercial, political, and military advantages to be desired.

Subsequently it appeared that the whole Island of Luzon would be necessary to the safe occupation of Manila Bay.

Last of all, and by the same process of reasoning, it became evident to the administration that the permanent control of the whole Philippine group is indispensable to the establishment of a military base and the opening up of the commerce of the islands to the whole world.

The President did not want any of the Philippines outside of Manila Bay, but to secure that has at last been convinced that the whole group must fly the American flag.

Influence of Public Opinion.

Public opinion had much to do with this decision, but logical sequences of the possession of the scene of Dewey's great victory were the strongest motives. The President, the Cabinet, and the Peace Commissioners were of one mind on this subject, all agreeing that while direct advantages probably terminate with Manila Bay, responsibility does not.

The dinenr at the White House tonight, therefore, was an exchange of views, all tending in the same direction. It was attended by the President, the Cabinet, except Secretary Alger, the Peace Commissioners, except Senator Gray, ex-Secretary of State J. W. Foster, Assistant Secretaries of State Moore and Adee, and Adjutant General Corbin. The dinner was a short one, as the guests were leaving by 10:30, and did not sit down until 8 o'clock.

Conqueror to the Conquered.

The President expressed himself in general terms to the effect that the commissioners would be expected to present the ultimatum of a victorious nation to a conquered enemy, and the opinion was expressed by the President in so many words that the cession of the whole Philippine group to the United States was inevitable.

From the tenor of his talk it appeared that he was not particularly anxious about the Ladrones, and Carolines, except Guam, which is to be retained as a coaling station, but the opinion was expressed that Spain might not care to assume the burden of governing islands which never could be revenue producers.

Previous conferences with the President were so satisfactory that the talk at the dinner was general and social.

Large Army Not Needed.

One feature was, however, particularly touched upon, and that was the recent telegrams from General Otis, reporting the unexpectedly pacific attitude of Aguinaldo and the other native chiefs. The President seemed peculiarly gratified over this outcome, and the opinion was generally expressed that the friendly attitude of the natives solved much of the problem, as it seemed to indicate that the United States would govern the islands with a smaller army than had been contemplated at first, thus removing entirely one argument which has frequently been used with effect by the opponents of expansion.

The guests of the President, of course, refuse to repeat his language, but the happy frame of mind of broad Americans like Senators Frye and Davis is a sufficient indication of the general trend of the talk.

Policy Thoroughly Considered.

The decision to insist on the possession of the whole of the Philippines was not arrived at hastily, but only after a careful survey of the whole situation.

An attempt has been made of late to make it appear that recent expressions of opinion regarding the President were uniformly in favor of leaving the Philippines to Spain, but the contrary is true.

Thoughtful, conservative men, who were opposed to the war with Spain from the first, have advised the President that it was the duty of the United States to give good government to the Philippines just as much as to Cuba and Porto Rico.

Military and political experts have talked in the same strain, and it was significant that tonight's dinner was attended by the Adjutant General of the army and by an ex-Secretary of State and former Minister to China.

The commissioners leave Washington tomorrow and sail on the Campania on Saturday.

They carry with them an explicit demand upon Spain for the cession of the Philippines to the United States. It is therefore believed that the actual peace negotiations will be brief.

Spain's Two Courses.

Spain will have to accept or decline, with peace or war as the alternatives.

The commissioners in the event of Spain's acceptance of the terms of peace, will then proceed to the less exciting but important duty of drawing up a general commercial treaty, all the outlines of which have been prepared by the State department.

This will be a subject of negotiation and it may take much time to arrive at an understanding, but before that the war will be declared at an end, and the nations of the world notified that the Philippines and Porto Rico have become American possessions, and that the United States has established a military protectorate over Cuba for the purpose of establishing an independent government there.

Official Statement Given Out.

[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, D. C., Sept. 15.—The State department tonight gave out the following statement concerning the discussion between the members of the Cabinet and the Peace commission today:

"The members of the Peace commission, with the exception of Senator Gray, whose absence was due to his inability to withdraw as counsel in a case in which he was engaged some time before his appointment as one of the Peace Commissioners, have spent the greater part of yesterday and today in a free discussion of the duties with the discharge of which they have been intrusted by the President. Senator Gray is expected during the evening, and before sailing will have a full conference with the President and his associates.

"While for obvious reasons it was determined that the nature of the instructions as to the negotiation about to be entered upon should for the present be kept secret and made known only after definite results shall have been reached, it is possible to state authoritatively that the commission goes to Paris fully prepared to follow a course of action mapped out for it as the result of the consultations of the last two days.

Must Grant All Demands.

"At the outset it will be made clear to the Spanish commissioners that, as in the case of the preliminary protocol, there can be no deviation from or modification of the demands made by the United States.

"The decision, arrived at by the President after a full consultation with the members of the commission, subsequently received the cordial and unanimous approval of the Cabinet at a meeting held this afternoon.

"As previously announced, the commission sails from New York on the Campania at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon."

Data for the Commission.

Elaborate preparations are being made at the State department for the departure of the Peace commission and its corps of clerks. A large number of boxes are being filled with papers, maps, treaties, books, and literature of all kinds relative to Spain for the use of the commission when it reaches Paris. Some of the documents are rare and cannot be duplicated; hence great care is being taken to prevent them going astray.

The department has had a number of red, white, and blue stars printed, and one will be pasted on each box, so it can be seen at a glance that the contents of the chests are the property of the United States government.

The party, which sails on the Campania on Saturday, will consist of about twenty-five persons, including the five commissioners. There will be eight interpreters, four typewriters, and several secretaries and clerks.

Sagasta Makes Up His Mind.

Madrid, Sept. 15.—The Peace Commissioners will be appointed tomorrow.

The Queen Regent presided at the Cabinet council today. Señor Sagasta, the Premier, outlined the situation and said that the government had received no reply from Washington to its request for the repatriation of Spaniards in the Philippines. According to reports from Manila one-third of the prisoners of General Aguinaldo have died of bad treatment.

The Queen Regent pays daily visits to the sick soldiers who have returned from the colonies. She has ordered that the convalescents be conveyed in the royal carriages to the Casa del Campo in the royal park, and is paying from her own purse for proper food for the invalids.

The correspondent here of the Associated Press has conversed with officers, invalids, and others who have returned from Santiago. They all extol the grandness of the Americans after the surrender. They do not display the slightest animosity against the Americans, but entertain bitter feelings against the Cubans.

ITALY AND COLOMBIA AGAIN AT ODDS ON CLAIM OF CERRUTI.

Roman Journals Advise the Government to Hand the Minister of the South American Republic His Passports and Act Strongly.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Rome, Sept. 15.—The controversy with the United States of Colombia, arising out of the Cerruti claim, which, it was thought a month ago, was practically settled, has broken out again and the situation is serious.

La Tribuna, the official organ, advises the government to give the Colombian Minister his passports, adding that energetic action is necessary.

Other journals declare for the same policy. It is feared that the breaking out of the controversy again may undo all that has been accepted.

Burning Christian Missions.

London, Sept. 16.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily News says reports have been received there of serious rioting at Ho Chan, fifty miles from Chung Kiang. The American and French missions have been attacked and the latter burned.

NEAR A RIOT IN OAK PARK.

President Emerson of Cicero Town Board Denounced at a Meeting of Citizens.

SHARP ANSWER IS MADE.

Chief of Police Vallens, Accused of Gambling on Races at Hawthorne Track, Is Defended.

SECURE IN HIS POSITION.

President H. A. Emerson of the Cicero Town board had an exceedingly rough time of it last night for defending and sustaining Chief of Police E. T. Vallens at a meeting in the auditorium of the Scoville Institute in Oak Park to which he, with other members of the board, had been invited to catch the drift of sentiment prevailing against a continuance of racing, gambling, and liquor selling at Edward Corrigan's Hawthorne track.

Questions of the most direct character were hurled at him in rapid succession by E. C. Cook, chairman of the meeting, and the majority present, and these questions were given strong emphasis when fists and canes and umbrellas, too, were shaken in a menacing manner before his face.

At first President Emerson was evasive in his answers, but as the controversy became heated he took courage and finally showed defiance.

Affidavits implicating Chief of Police Vallens in gambling operations at the track were read to him, and when he was pointedly asked whether it was his intention to suspend Vallens pending an examination into his conduct he declared his belief that the sworn statements were falsehoods; that Vallens was a competent and conscientious officer, and under no circumstances would he molest him. He hinted that John Brenock was behind the whole affair.

Miller Arraigns Emerson.

It was not, however, until J. D. Miller arose, and, with his finger aimed at President Emerson, told him that Mayor McCarthy of Lemont was a paragon as compared with him, that a riot was imminent.

"When I was a young man and paying some attention to medicine I made a study of skulls," said Miller, "and later, when Emerson became a candidate for his present position, I made up my mind that he was not a fit man for a public office. He's not built right. He has no desire to see the laws enforced; he's not the man for President of a town of 30,000 people, and I say that he has not governed Cicero as well as Mayor McCarthy has the notorious town of Lemont. Mayor McCarthy is much more a credit to the Town of Lemont than Emerson is to Cicero—"

At this moment the Rev. R. F. Johonnot, pastor of Unity Church, noticing the discomfiture of President Emerson, who was livid with rage, but who controlled himself with great effort, arose and adroitly caused Mr. Miller, his denunciatory oratory, and index finger to subside.

Sharp Reply of President.

Mr. Emerson's answer to Mr. Miller was not long in coming.

"I consider the source of the attack just made," said he in a voice quaking with suppressed rage. "Something like this wa predicted here tonight and other members of the board would not come to this gathering on account of the presence of Miller and men of his ilk. I think no more of his attack upon me than I do of the bark of a cur dog."

Having thus paid his respects to the man who said Mayor McCarthy distanced him in his official character, President Emerson sat down to cool off. Though a hundred direct questions were put to him they were, with the single exception of Miller's, asked with courtesy.

The trustees who accompanied President Emerson to the meeting were Messrs. Attridge, Utley, and Lewis. Attorney Pringle, the legal adviser of the Town board, was also there. A meeting of the board as committee of the whole had been previously held in the town hall at Austin, and it was while the committee was in executive session that Trustee Attridge was called to the telephone and asked to notify President Emerson and colleagues that some representative citizens at Scoville Institute would be pleased to have them drop in upon them and hear their sentiments with reference to Hawthorne track.

Citizens at the Meeting.

At this meeting, presided over by E. C. Cook, chairman, and Edward Payson, secretary, were noticed the following:

E. S. Conway,	A. H. Standish,
F. H. Pilkin,	F. T. Malone,
F. W. Cook,	J. D. Miller,
W. R. Townsend,	The Rev. Wm. Burns,
James H. Heald,	The Rev. Sydney Strong,
E. P. Gustorf,	The Rev. R. F. Johonnot,
George Eckart,	The Rev. H. W. Stough.
George S. Sawyer,	

The gathering was called by the Law and Order league, organized expressly for the purpose of driving Hawthorne out of business. Before adjournment, the meeting having lasted until nearly midnight, it was announced that the entire rate-paying element of Cicero would be called together in mass-meeting within a week, when definite steps will be taken to force President Emerson to put in effect the unanimous resolution recently passed by the board empowering him to use all of his police and all the money necessary to force the abandonment of Hawthorne track.

Every person present asked Emerson if it was his intention to obey the resolution, and to each interrogator he answered that, although the resolution existed, there was a tacit understanding among the majority of the board that it would not be enforced. The south end of the town was in favor of the continuance of racing, he said, and he could not oppose the wishes of taxpayers down there to please certain residents of Oak Park.

Charges Against Vallens.

After President Emerson had delivered himself of his views and agreed to abide by any future action of the majority of the board the following affidavit by George Oliver against Chief Vallins was read by the secretary:

"Thursday, Sept. 8.—I covered Chief Vallins' actions this afternoon. Most of his time was spent in and about the betting ring. Prior to race won by Sutton he went to the booth occupied by one J. E. Hettick, doing business as the "St. Paul club," where he took from his pocket a $5 bill, handing it to said Hettick and asking for a ticket upon Sutton, getting odds of 4 to 5. After race was run and Sutton had won, he then returned (after looking at the race) to the cashier of the St. Paul club, where he presented his ticket and received $9, putting the same in his pocket.

"Saturday, Sept. 10.—I again covered actions of Chief Vallins, but did not discover his making any bets, although he was in the betting ring a number of times during the afternoon. I saw him go to the round bar, under the grandstand, about 3:30 p. m., and there take a drink of whisky with one Clem Creveling."

"Monday, Sept. 12.—Chief Vallins did not reach the Hawthorne race track until post time for the fourth race. Immediately after his arrival he became engaged in conversation with Ed Corrigan in front of the betting ring. The conversation lasted from 4:25 to 4:45. During this time Harry Kuhl, Milton J. Davis, J. De Long, and Tony Licalzi came up at different times to engage in conversation with either Corrigan or Vallins. After leaving Corrigan Vallins then entered the betting ring, going to the booth occupied by George Rose, doing business as the Visalia club, where he made a bet on Sangamon, place and show. After the race, his bet being a winner, he cashed his ticket with Henry Flitner, cashier for Rose, receiving $25. Shortly before cashing the ticket on Sangamon he made a bet on the last race with Marsh Redon, doing business as the Bramble club, Redon patting him on the back after the bet was made. Leaving Redon, he went to the round bar, under grandstand, where he took a drink, and then went to rear of judges' stand, where he was earnestly engaged in conversation with Corrigan when I left. During nearly the entire afternoon police officer wearing badge No. 36 was in the betting ring, evidently on duty there."

Emerson Is Warned.

Additional affidavits of similar trend were also read, and it was announced by Chairman Cook that he had much more such ammunition up his sleeve. President Emerson was plainly told by the chairman and those who followed him that he would be compelled to listen to arguments in favor of social order, and that any laxity of the police force was directly traceable to him. Especially direct in their addresses were Messrs. Pitkin and Conway. The latter was for seven years a member of the board and he knew something of the powers of its President.

"Come out like a man," said Mr. Conway, as he faced around and waved his cane in Emerson's face. "Do your duty or get out of the board and let the citizens appoint a man who will. If we of Cicero can't follow the resolutions of the board and clean out racetrack gambling, then we would better take THE TRIBUNE'S advice and come into the City of Chicago."

The Rev. Mr. Stough of the Law and Order league, who has been prominent in the crusade against Hawthorne, was present, but he had nothing to say.

Chief Vallens' only answer to the charges against him is that they are without a word of truth. His reason for not serving warrants on Corrigan and his men was that he lacked sufficient men to make the raids demanded. After the meeting President Emerson said that he alone was not responsible for the granting of the liquor license to Hawthorne. The board had granted it.

Church Federation Meets.

At a meeting of the Austin Church federation it was decided to enlarge the territory of the organization and to change the name to the Cicero Church federation. A committee of three was appointed to arrange matters and also to effect a means of cooperation with the Oak Park ministers in the crusade against gambling at the Hawthorne track. The members of the committee are C. F. Bartlett of the Austin Baptist Church, H. W. Stough of the Forest Avenue Congregational Church, Oak Park; and the Rev. J. McCullough of the Berwyn Methodist Church. The committee will meet some time this week.

POLICE THINK THEY HAVE THE "TALL" HOLDUP ROBBER.

Detective O'Connell Arrests George Rodgers in a Down-Town Saloon on Suspicion — Shorter Man Makes His Escape.

The police think they have captured the "tall" man who, with a companion, held up three saloons in the down-town district early yesterday morning. The prisoner is George Rodgers, alias "Texas George," and he was arrested by Detective O'Connell of Central Station in a saloon at Harrison and State streets at 9 o'clock last night. A smaller man who was in the saloon at the time and who escaped through the rear doorway is supposed to be the "short" robber. Rodgers, the police say, answers the description given by the "tall" man's victims.

When O'Connell entered the saloon Rodgers was leaning against the bar talking to the bartender. The detective saw that he tallied closely with the highwayman, and, drawing his revolver, told him to throw up his hands. As he did so a short, thick-set man ran out the rear entrance and escaped. Rodgers submitted to arrest without resistance and was taken to Central Station and locked up. This morning the victims of the robbers will be called to the station and an attempt made to identify the prisoner.

The prisoner is given a bad reputation by the police, who say he has been under arrest here for similar crimes.

At midnight every patrolman in the down-town district was called into the station and given orders to keep a sharp lookout for the highwaymen, while a number of detectives were detailed to frequent the vicinity of the all-night saloons in the hope of catching them.

The saloons robbed were as follows:

Hammond & Davis, 125 Van Buren street.

The Olympia, saloon and restaurant, Wabash avenue and Hubbard court, John Oswald, proprietor.

Thomas Feeney, 42 Clark street.

Captain Luke Colleran believes the men are the same ones who within the last few days robbed three other down-town saloons, as follows:

Sam Goldman's saloon, 70 North Clark street.

Matthew Walsh's saloon, 262 Clark street.

A. Austin's saloon, Wabash avenue, near Jackson boulevard.

The aggregate amount taken by the robbers was $103.

YIELDS TO ALL THE CONDITIONS OF RUSSIA.

Lord Salisbury's Declaration That He Would Brook No Interference in the China Railroad Contract Comes to Naught.

London, Sept. 16.—The Pekin correspondent of the Times says: "Despite Lord Salisbury's declaration that he would brook no interference from any other power in the Niu Chwang railway loan contract, he has now yielded to all the conditions Russia imposed. As a result the negotiations with the English syndicate have been broken off and those with the Russo-Chinese Bank have been resumed."

MENELEK HELPS HOLD FASHODA

Marchand's Expedition in the Upper Nile Aided by Ten Thousand Abyssinians.

KITCHENER ON THE WAY.

Strong British Force Already Well on the Road to the Disputed Territory.

DERVISHES ROUTED AGAIN.

London, Sept. 16.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"News has been received here of the occupation of Fashoda (on the White Nile south of Khartum) by the French expedition under Major Marchand, assisted by 10,000 Abyssinians under Ras Makonnen, the principal General of Emperor Menelek."

Marchand Without a Doubt.

The Daily Telegraph's special correspondent with the Anglo-Egyptian forces in the Soudan telegraphed that he had had an interview with the Captain of the boat which has returned from Fashoda and that the Captain's description of the flag raised leaves no doubt that it is French.

The Captain says the garrison at Fashoda menaced him and would have sunk his boat if they had possessed a gun. After getting out of the zone of the garrison's fire, the Captain landed and ascertained from natives that the dervishes at Fashoda had been attacked by a force of Europeans and a hundred Senegalese soldiers, who defeated the dervishes, killing a hundred, and drove the rest in precipitate flight from the town.

The Daily Telegraph's correspondent adds: "There is no doubt that this is the Marchand expedition."

The dispatch was sent from Assouan and the Captain interviewed belonged to the steamer Tewfikieh, one of the dervish steamers which surrendered to General Kitchener on its return from Fashoda.

The correspondent described General Kitchener's efforts to prevent the news reaching England.

He says: "I wired this identical news a week ago from Omdurman.

"The Sirdar flatly refused to allow any correspondent to accompany him south of Omdurman or to go independently. He compelled us to sell our horses and camels and then told us unless we returned northward forthwith he could not guarantee us transportation.

Kitchener's March on Fashoda.

"General Kitchener has sent 800 Soudanese, 200 men of the Cameron Highlanders, two batteries of Nordenfeldt mountain guns, and several Maxims on board the gunboats Sultan and Shiekh. The Sirdar accompanies the force on the steamer Dal. Probably they have already arrived at Fashoda."

Another Fight with the Dervishes.

The correspondent says also, detailing an earlier movement, that the gunboat Sultan was sent up the Blue Nile to intercept a dervish garrison, 2,500 strong, coming to reinforce the Khalifa. The gunboat found and engaged the enemy, killing a thousand and driving the remainder back.

He adds: "It is officially announced that the Khalifa is now surrounded and must be taken, alive or dead, within a few days."

The occupation of Fashoda by Major Marchand's expedition, supported by 10,000 Abyssinians under one of Emperor Menelek's chief Generals, lends an entirely different aspect to the already strained situation in the Upper Nile Valley.

The first news of the arrival of Marchand at Fashoda was discredited. It followed soon after the remarkable victory gained by General Kitchener over the Mahdists at Omdurman. The first report, received in London Sept. 10, simply stated an expedition had arrived at Fashoda. In the absence of definite knowledge of any other expedition operating along the head waters of the White Nile, British authorities presumed the party was the one under Marchand.

On Sept. 13 the French government was informed that the expedition at Fashoda was really the one under Major Marchand. On the same date the London Chronicle stated it had learned that a military expedition, including sixteen officers and non-commissioned officers, had sailed from Pauillac, France, on Sept. 9, with a view of reinforcing Marchand.

These facts, if verified, tend to show the French government had been informed of the arrival of Marchand at Fashoda some time before the news was made public in London.

It is obvious that both France and Great Britain realized the seriousness of the situation before the public had an inkling of the facts. For, on Sept. 10, when Marchand's arrival at Fashoda was announced, Sir Robert Kitchener had already started a strong force up the Nile in the direction of the post held by the French.

Moreover, General Kitchener acted under instructions, the nature of which has been kept an inviolate secret. Every newspaper correspondent with the British expedition in the Soudan was unceremoniously bundled back to Cairo.

Now comes the news that Marchand is holding Fashoda, not only with his own force but with 10,000 Abyssinian troops. The assistance of King Menelek opens up a new vista of complications which may lend new seriousness to the situation.

STATE PARTY STARTS ON OCT. 2.

Governor Tanner and Staff Arrange to Attend the Christening of the Illinois.

Governor Tanner and staff will leave for Old Point Comfort for the christening of the battleship Illinois on Oct. 2 on a special train over the Big Four and Chesapeake and Ohio roads. The Governor will start from Chicago, the special leaving at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. It will arrive at Old Point Comfort at 6 o'clock the following afternoon.

Arrangements for the trip are being made by Adjutant General J. N. Reece. It is expected that Miss Leiter will go with the Governor's party. At Old Point Comfort the party will stay at the Chamberlain Hotel.

A rate of $20 for the round trip has been made. The tickets are good returning until Oct. 10.

SPANIARDS TRY TO TAKE CUBAN SHIP AT MANZANILLO.

Violate Armistice by Firing from the Fort and Killing One of the Crew—Two Rapid-Fire Guns Are Discovered in Concealment.

Santiago de Cuba, Sept. 15—9:30 p. m.—General Lawton this afternoon received information from a Cuban courier from Manzanillo that four days ago the Spaniards there violated the armistice by attempting to take possession of the Cuban vessel Fernando, that was bringing supplies for the Cuban army. The men on board were fired upon by the Spaniards in the fort near the bay, one Cuban being killed.

Immediately information regarding the situation was given to General Rios, in charge of the Cuban forces surrounding the town, and he threatened an attack if the boat was not allowed to land its cargo. There was no further trouble.

The Cubans dispatched a courier to General Lawton with a request that an armed force be sent to Manzanillo. This request will not be compiled with, as Manzanillo is outside the territory embraced by the terms of capitulation.

Two rapid-fire guns formerly used by the Spaniards and concealed near the city by Cubans were discovered and delivered to the Ordnance department this morning.

One probably is the hitherto unlocated gun that did such havoc among the Second Massachusetts Volunteers.

SAYS REVOLUTIONARY DESIGNS HAVE TO BE FORCIBLY COMBATED.

Emperor William Anathematizes the Assassination of the Empress of Austria and Insists on the Duty of Loyalty.

Prenzlau, Prussia, Sept. 15.—Emperor William of Germany arrived here today for the purpose of attending the army maneuvers. Replying to the Burgomaster's address of welcome, his Majesty said we lived in serious times, and that revolutionary designs must be forcibly combated. He added: "The necessity for this was shown by the accursed act of a few days ago. Every citizen should support the Emperor and his government."

SOLDIERS WHO DIED YESTERDAY.

Baldwin, William E., Major, Sixth Illinois, at Orthopedic Hospital, Philadelphia, typhoid fever.

Banecroft, J. D., Twenty-first Kansas, at Camp Hamilton, Lexington, Ky., typhoid fever.

Curry, Fred, Company C, Thirty-fourth Michigan, at St. Francis' Hospital, New York, typhoid fever.

Davis, John, Company A, Ninth Infantry, at Santiago, bilious fever.

Eberman, Henry K., Rough Riders, at St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, typhoid fever.

Farquhar, E. C., Surgeon General, Eighth Ohio, at Zanesville, typhoid fever.

Jonurin, Placide, Company C, Ninth Infantry, at Santiago, bilious fever.

Lawrence, Michael, Company C, Eighth Illinois, at Santiago, pleuro-pneumonia.

Orr, Abner, Company B, Fifth Illinois, at Springfield, Ill., typhoid fever.

Owens, ——, Company D, Fifth Infantry, at Santiago, typhoid fever.

Pullman, Alexander, Company D, Ninth Infantry, at Santiago, bilious fever.

Rian, William, Sergeant, Company I, Twentieth Infantry, at Santiago, chronic enteritis.

Tolke, Henry, Company I, First Illinois, at St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn, typhoid fever.

Warner, Frank J., Corporal, Company K, First Illinois Infantry, at his parents' residence, 1272 Sheffield avenue, Chicago, of pernicious malarial fever.

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, SEPT. 16, 1898.

Weather for Chicago today:
Occasional showers and thunderstorms.
Sun rises at 5:41; sets at 6:08.
Moon sets at 6:31 tomorrow morning.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES.

Pages.
1 President to Demand Philippines. Cicero President Under Fire. Menelek Helps French at Fashoda. Gov. Tanner Opens the Campaign.
2 Connecticut Republican Convention Grosvenor at Alger's Champion. Storm Ruin in West Indies.
3 War on Bishop-Elect Green. Cubans Insist on Independence. Fourth Due This Morning. Accident to the Steamer Awania.
4 Rain Prevents Philadelphia Games. Hawthorne Race Results. Western Football Schedule. Rich Man in a Cell.
5 Chicago Golfers Win Again. Murdered Girl Identified.
7 Miles Has a New Plan. Official Army Reports Edited. Industries Commission to Meet.
8 Zola Still in the Fight. Day Teachers Barred Out.
10 Omaha Monetary Conference.
12 Will Fight New Revenue Law. Sailors Kind, Officers Cruel. New Plan for Jubilee Decorations. Mayor Says Gambling Must Stop.

Pages.
6 Editorial.
8 Short Story.
8 Fontenoy Letter
8 Society Notes.
9 Markets.
10 Insurance.
10 Lake Shipping.
10 Court Record.
10 Railways.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
BREMEN	Lahn	K. Wilhelm II.
GENOA		
NEW YORK	Palatia	
NEW YORK	Amsterdam	
NEW YORK	Koenigen Luise	
NEW YORK	Pennsylvanian	
NEW YORK	Germanic	
NEW YORK	Bismarck	
PHILADELPHIA		Switzerland.
QUEENSTOWN		Teutonic.
ROTTERDAM	Werkendam	Rotterdam
SOUTHAMPTON	Kaiserin Viktoria	

TANNER CRITICISES ALTGELD.

Governor Opens the Republican State Campaign at Golconda in Lower Egypt.

FACTS FROM THE RECORD.

Last Democratic Administration of Illinois Arraigned in the Plainest Terms.

POLITICS ALONG THE OZARKS

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Grantsburg, Ill., Sept. 15.—[Special.]—The Republican campaign in Illinois for the political battle of 1898 is begun. The first gun has been fired; the first victory won. Governor John R. Tanner with his chief of staff, Secretary of State James A. Rose, by a flank movement by way of Kentucky crossed the Ohio River before daylight this morning and Golconda surrendered without a struggle.

Resistance was useless. Eighteen miles from a railroad; eighteen miles from a telegraph station; cut off from the rest of Egypt by the eastern spur of the Ozark Mountains and with the one main road leading into the town several feet under water at about six points along its tortuous, perilous length of nineteen miles, Golconda was helpless.

When the Governor and the Secretary stepped from the swift unarmored Ohio cruiser Jo Fowler the cheers of Secretary Rose's faithful adherents greeted them. So the Governor and the Secretary climbed the steps that go straight up in the air to Secretary Rose's birdlike residence on the high hill overlooking Golconda, and there they rested until towards noon, when the opening gun of the campaign was formally fired. Governor Tanner poured volley after volley of facts, figures, and statistics into the Democracy of lower Egypt until they would have turned tail and fled in fear of being converted, but the Ohio River was on one side of them and the Ozark Mountain, with its one trail deep under water, on the other. So they remained.

Rose Opens the Proceedings.

Secretary Rose preceded the Governor's address by a preliminary skirmish just before dinner, at which he told the Democratic fibbers that, without the telegraph or the morning papers, they could not refute.

The audience was mostly in its shirt sleeves—that is, the male part—and it smoked pipes—also the male portion—although some of the old ladies in poke bonnets also pulled away continually at clay dudheens. The old families of Pope County were represented by as many pretty girls as any county can boast of, and they made quite a picture in a favored corner of the Court House.

The Governor's speech was splendidly received and heartily cheered. He said to begin with, in referring to the Spanish war: "Wherever the flag was placed in foreign countries it was placed to stay. Every foot of ground occupied by American troops in this war shall never be surrendered to barbarity and ignorance."

When the Governor said this the people of Pope County refuted the slander of the citizens of Elizabethtown that they do not know whether Cuba is in Pennsylvania or the Seventeenth Ward in Brooklyn by arising and cheering lustily.

Exposes Altgeld's Administration.

The Governor then went into detail in the history of the Altgeld administration. He took up Altgeld's speeches, every phase of his Gubernatorial career, and hurled figures from the tax levy in 1892 down to the amount paid by a State board for the purchase of a lot in Peoria. The discreditable financial history of every State charitable institution under ex-Governor Altgeld was taken up and the Governor showed how the State's money had been wasted.

Golconda is so far away from Illinois that the news of the successful opening of the campaign necessarily will be delayed. The Governor will carry it when he gets back. But at present there are no immediate signs of his getting back. There is said to be a boat coming down the river tomorrow and he may get on that and come down to Paducah, Ky., where his flank movement on Golconda began. Or he may finally brave the dangers of the trail across the Ozarks, and waiting until some of the Ohio River that is backed up across the road is out of the way, come overland. It is nineteen miles overland, but that is as the crow flies. If the road that connects Grantsburg with Golconda should be firmly grasped at both ends and yanked straight it would be sixty-one and three-quarters miles long. This is because it turns and writhes, and goes straight down and straight up hills and then runs around and goes up the sides.

Stands on the State's Edge.

When the Governor started the ball to rolling there were only 225 feet of the proud commonwealth of Illinois at his back. All the rest of the great State was before him, for he was so near the south end of the State that a careless backward move would have caused him to fall off. The only way he can even things up with the northern part of the State is to close the campaign with his toes nicely adjusted to the Wisconsin State line and facing south.

But while it may be days before the Governor or Secretary Rose, or Floyd K. Whittemore, the candidate for State Treasurer, or State Auditor James McCullough, who formed the reserves of the Republican attacking party today and witnessed the beginning of the campaign, get away to tell the story, couriers tonight forded rivers, climbed the Ozark range, and descended to Grantsburg, nineteen miles away, to make public the glad tidings.

Golconda Hard to Find.

It took considerable time to hunt up Golconda in the first place. The Governor left Springfield on Tuesday noon, and has been going to Golconda ever since. Finally he performed his flank movement by way of Kentucky, and triumphantly came across and up the river on a steamboat, and landed amid cheers at 2:30 o'clock this morning. But he had his troubles getting there. He was going to take a steamboat at Paducah, but when he and Secretary Rose arrived there yesterday morning they found that the boat they were going to take had gone.

down. So they sat by the river side, and waited and waited until night came.

Senator Deboe of Kentucky came down and cheered them up for awhile, but they wanted to begin their forward movement on Golconda at once. At 9 o'clock the good ship Jo Fowler was ready to sail. The Governor and the Secretary went aboard, and the lines were cast off. Then the colored deck hands went on strike. They pointed out that they were supposed to work on a boat that just carried ordinary, common people. But when it came to carrying a Governor and a Secretary of State the boss deck hand averred that the deck hands would have to have increased wages. The Captain refused, and the deck hands walked out. After an hour or two more delay other deck hands were hired, and the voyage began. The boat stopped several times, while the crew would get off and cord and uncord wood, and roll barrels on the boat, and roll them off again, while Governor Tanner argued with Secretary Rose about the advisability of persuading a railroad to break into Pope County.

The day wore away in Golconda and also half the night. But at 2 o'clock the glad whistle of the Jo Fowler told Golconda her day of triumph was a reality. The boat swung up to its landing barge, and the Governor landed. He at once wrote out a telegram announcing the fact, and gave it to Secretary Rose, who put a two-cent stamp on it, and sent it down to the postoffice.

The Governor and the Secretary toiled up the steps to the Secretary's eyrie, and in the morning were up early and looking at the clouds.

"Too bad," the Secretary would say. "Those fellows from Hamletsburg are starting now, and I guess the delegation from Lusk is on the road. The crowd from Packers will get here, because they're already started, but I'm afraid the people from Brownsfield will get scared by the clouds and not come."

And the Clouds Opened.

Then the sun peeped out for a while, but its promise of a fine day was fickle and faise, and the clouds opened. When it rains in Golconda the stranger in the town labors under the delusion that somebody has dragged the Ohio River to the tops of the Ozark ridges and emptied its yellow floods onto the town. That was what happened today, and with it came lightning that cut down trees and thunder that reverberated from the hills behind the town as if Hendrik Hudson and his crew had changed their bowling alley from the Hudson to the Pope County Ozarks.

A great speaker's platform had been erected in the courthouse yard, and it was intended that the opening attack should take place there. But the elements willed it otherwise, and the faithful who came took refuge in the great bare Circuit Court room of the old Pope County courthouse. Thirteen hundred people wedged in there to hear the Governor speak. The Golconda silver cornet band, which also has a slide trombone, and an alto horn, and a bass drum, played "Hail Columbia" in an inspiring manner, and the exercises started. The rain cleared away after the Governor began his speech, and then from the stores where they had taken refuge the people who could not get into the courtroom came out and stood under the windows, and swapped horses and smoked pipes, and cheered when the crowd inside cheered.

After Secretary Rose's speech the crowd went to its dinner. It was a basket dinner, and the baskets were dumped out on a row of tables in a hall. Everybody grabbed a chicken leg in one hand and a pipe in the other, and "had a pleasant time."

On horseback, and in wagons sitting in straight back chairs, smoking pipes, the Egyptians went back over to the Ozark ridges.

At a late hour tonight a stage coach with the Governor of Illinois, the State Auditor, and the candidate for Treasurer, sitting on the backs of the seats, with their feet on the backs of the seats in front of them, floated across the rivers in the Ozark trail and landed in Grantsburg.

Governor Tanner's Address.

Governor Tanner began with a reference to the war, and after paying a high compliment to the valor shown by American soldiers and sailors had this to say about the war's results:

"Our flag has been hoisted in distant and strange places, and we will keep it there; barbarism has made its conquests in the past, why may not the spirit of humanity and civilization claim some of the waste places of the earth? If monarchy and aristocracy can partition Africa and China, why may not a people's republic, with its free institutions, go forth and in the spirit of universal humanity place its shield over the homes and lives of the millions who have been down-trodden? Why should not new lands be opened to American trade as well as to the trade of the nations of Europe? Wherever a country's flag goes its commerce quickly follows! Where is the clause in the will of Father Adam or of the Almighty whereby America was disinherited?"

The Governor followed this with an appeal to party feeling, in which he made a plea for the existence of "the machine" in politics. He declared he had no sympathy for the man who was not a "robust partisan," and in this connection said:

"I should far rather a man would be a Democrat, bad as I think that is politically, than be a mere political nonentity—too good in his own eyes for political association with his fellow-citizens. Nothing can be accomplished in the domain of politics in a republic without organization; and a fair degree of party discipline is indispensable among those who hold to common political views and who seek to enforce those views by practical measures of government."

Riotous Democratic Politicians.

The campaign of 1896 he declared the most important one in American history. The people had paid dearly for their experiment with the Cleveland administration and "a few riotous Democratic politicians, not the best men in the party by any means, conceived the idea of getting up a new issue behind which they could retreat from the wrath of a deceived and suffering people. They looked about for that issue and found it. The men who had silver to sell out in the mountains had long been trying to put their special class interest under the protection of the nation, upon the plea that there was not enough money in the country to do the country's business. So in casting about for a new issue these hard-pressed demagogues of the Democratic party concluded to go in with the silver barons and the Populists, and thought they could fool the country a second time by declaring and shouting in the face of truth that all the disasters had fallen upon business and commerce because of the 'crime of 1873.' And inasmuch as one falsehood dearly loves the company of other falsehoods, they naturally put into their platform much more that was just as false and pernicious as the demand for free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

"Be it said to the everlasting credit of the Democratic party it proved in that battle that it had enough virtue to be disrupted. It was a noble spectacle to see life-long Democrats coming out of their party and taking their stand upon the higher plane of devotion to their country. Altgeld and Bryan and Tillman and our own Buck Hinrichsen were overthrown and utterly repudiated as political leaders. They found that law and order and honesty touched a higher sentiment in the heart of their own party than incendiarism, revolution, and repudiation. At the election which followed these bogus leaders were cast out by the people upon the garbage pile of history, to take their place along with the political refuse and offal of the centuries, and constituted, it may be said, the least savory portion of the offensive heap."

McKinley Redeems Promises.

The McKinley administration, the speaker said, had simply redeemed all the promises made for it. Under it prosperity had returned and farm mortgages were being paid, while money was plenty for all legitimate enterprises. Wheat had gone up while silver had gone down, to the utter confusion of the theory that the two went hand in hand, while the administration sold $200,000,000 of 3 per cent war bonds to the people direct without the interposition of Wall street.

The Democratic party of Illinois, however, had reaffirmed the platform of 1896, and on this the following "warning to gold Democrats" was given:

"If the Democratic party should succeed in Illinois this fall upon its present platform, reaffirming the party declaration of 1896, its triumph will make 16 to 1 free silver and free rule again the national issue of the Democratic party in 1900. The past proves that ultimate Democracy is the rank breeding ground of political heresies. The action of Governor Altgeld in committing the Illinois Democracy to free silver by an off year snap convention at Springfield in 1895 was the cause of the rapid growth of that heresy and of its final adoption by the national Democracy in 1896, to the great sorrow and shame of many sensible Democrats.

"A local success here will enable Altgeld and Bryan to assure all the Democrats of the nation that the people of Illinois have reconsidered their vote of 1896, and that Bryan and free silver and mob rule are now accepted by the people of Illinois. Resuscitate the silver snake now for the sake of a local success and its poisonous fangs will surely be in the vitals of the Democratic party in 1900."

His Respects to Altgeld.

Governor Tanner then turned his attention to what he called Altgeld's scandalous administration. "I affirm," he said, "that it was the most corrupt administration that this State has ever had since it was admitted into the union, and say this in full view of the fact that the last Democratic administration that the State had before Altgeld's witnessed the wholesale robbery of the State treasury."

Referring to Altgeld's speech at the Democratic meeting, which he styled the "most striking exhibition of shameless blasphemy ever used by a politician to accomplish a diabolical purpose," that the Democratic party was "God's instrument," the speaker referred briefly to some of the best known conversions of the public funds under Altgeld's administration, and said:

"One thing is sure, however, if the Almighty waits long enough before 'turning to' the Illinois Democracy 'in making preparations for another advance' he will find a good many members of Governor Altgeld's administration in the penitentiary. Some of them are there now, and as fast as the slow machinery of our courts can reach them I propose that others shall follow, and it is a place to which I do not think the omnipotent God will ever go for the purpose of finding instruments to carry out his plans."

Altgeld and the Surplus.

Coming down to the financial part of the Altgeld administration the speaker compared it with the previous one of Governor Fifer and made the point it had exhausted the State Treasury, while imposing heavier burdens on the taxpayers. "Fifer," he said, "came into the Governorship Jan. 22, 1880, at which time there was a cash balance in the State's revenue fund of $2,822,570.40. Four years later, Jan. 10, 1883, he was succeeded by Altgeld, at which time the balance in the revenue fund was $2,752,334.40, showing an increase of $429,764. The Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh General Assemblies, which met in 1889 and 1891, made appropriations of $11,774,389.89 to be paid from the revenue fund. During the four Fifer years the total revenue receipts were $11,252,396, and the total expenditures $10,822,632—the difference of $429,764 being the increase in the fund. Of the total receipts, $7,496,779.80 were from the tax levies of 1888 to 1891, inclusive, and the balance of $3,755,616.20 was from the Illinois Central railroad and the usual miscellaneous sources.

"During the four Fifer years the assessed value of all State property averaged $813,627,515, on which was levied a total tax of $1.35, or an average yearly tax of 34½ cents per $100, the tax rate falling from 38 cents in 1889 to 36 cents in 1890, 33 cents in 1891, and 31 cents in 1892. It will be noticed that while the tax rate was reduced every year of the administration, sufficient revenue was received to pay the cost of government.

"When Fifer turned over the State's affairs to Altgeld in January, 1893, there remained undrawn of the appropriations for the fiscal year of 1893, closing Sept. 30, $1,683,429.16. To meet these payments there was in the revenue fund Jan. 10, $2,752,334.40. Thus, Altgeld came into the management of the State's affairs with what can be properly termed a surplus of $1,068,905.24.

Sample Democratic Economy.

"Four years passed, when the account books in the Auditor's office developed the startling truth that Democratic economy and Altgeld's business methods had failed to provide as much revenue as had been expended by $2,589,294.48, and that there remained in the Treasury $163,039.92 to pay appropriations of $1,969,905.28. This was the condition Jan. 12, 1897, when I came into office.

"During the four Democratic years the assessed value of all State property averaged $830,427,808, on which was levied a total tax of $1.60, or an average yearly tax of 42½ cents per $100.

"Comparison of the Fifer and Altgeld administrations shows that the two Legislatures under Fifer provided by appropriation for the expenditure of $11,774,389.89 from the revenue fund, and the two under Altgeld, $14,096,195—an increase of appropriation under Altgeld of $3,221,806.11.

"However, the great financial mind which brought about the disaster was ready with the remedy. The trustees of each State institution were instructed to borrow, wherever they might, funds sufficient to maintain their institutions until the State Treasury could relieve them. They were instructed to draw their requisitions on the State Treasury, and after these requisitions had gone their usual course and had received the signature of the Governor they were to be used as collateral for the loans. If this was not sufficient the trustees were to individually furnish any additional collateral necessary. They were also specifically instructed to leave no record of the loans in their account books or reports.

"The word went out in parlance, which all understood, 'Keep the loans dark until we get a chance to run again.'"

Money Illegally Borrowed.

Going into details in connection with the loans the speaker showed how much money had been borrowed on the credit of each State institution, and the name of the creditor, the abstract of it all being as follows:

"I will give you a list of loans of money illegally borrowed by the various State institutions between September, 1895, and December, 1896:

	Principal.	Interest.
Blind Asylum, Jacksonville	45,468.96	$ 1,037.43
Deaf and Dumb, Jacksonville	86,216.96	2,202.09
Insane Hospital, Jacksonville	101,819.29	1,860.89
Soldiers' Home, Quincy...	69,976.93	1,545.03
Insane Hospital, Kankakee	96,092.43	2,018.74
Insane Hospital, Anna....	227,006.81	4,835.45
Insane Asylum, Chester..	17,016.96	376.80
Feeble-Minded Asylum, Lincoln	73,116.87	1,669.41
Eye and Ear, Chicago....	2,000.00	31.67
Insane Hospital, Elgin...	83,977.71	1,729.09
Soldiers' Orphans' Home..	28,000.00	511.66
Peoria Incurable Insane..	28,000.00	492.67
Reformatory, Pontiac	209,750.00	4,547.31
Total	$1,062,687.81	$20,288.41
State from I. C. railway..	450,000.00	1,638.89
Total	$1,532,687.81	$21,927.30

State's Loss at Peoria.

In the matter of the Peoria asylum attention was drawn by the speaker to the fact that no accounts of any kind had been kept by Altgeld's trustees; that they had voted themselves $6,004 for eighteen months' services, "hotel bills and livery hire," although they were supposed to act without pay, and had erected a building on a site which had to be condemned and the building torn down. "I consider," said Governor Tanner, "$60,000 a conservative estimate of the loss at Peoria through dishonesty and ignorance on the part of the trustees."

Grain Inspection and Politics.

Of the management of the Grain Inspector's office in Chicago the Governor had this to say:

"On coming into office in 1893 the Democrats inherited the grain inspection department at Chicago with $45,773.18 cash balance in its treasury. Four years later they returned it to the present Republican administration with a balance of $17,607.68 to its credit, but the credit balance was not in cash. It was in the wagon and carriage business of George P. Bunker & Co., a firm of which Democratic Grain Inspector Dwight W. Andrews was a partner. He proposed to his Republican successors to settle his indebtedness to the State with a promissory note signed by his firm, which the Republican commissioners declined to consider.

"A month after their retirement from office the Democrats turned over to the department $13,000 in cash, leaving a balance of $4,607.68 unpaid. The payment of this balance was so long delayed that the grand jury of Cook County indicted Andrews and his cashier for embezzlement. Fifteen months later, and before the case was brought to trial, Tom Gahan, ex-Railroad Commissioner, present member of the Democratic National committee from Illinois, member of the State Central committee, present Democratic candidate for Treasurer in Cook County, and representative of Democracy, paid into the department the sum necessary to settle the shortage.

"From the time of its creation up to the time the department passed into the hands of Governor Altgeld's appointees, the department of grain inspection had been self-sustaining, with a growing cash balance. In four years of Democratic management it lost $26,166.50. Within the next sixteen months, under the present Republican management, the balance of $17,607.68 increased to $66,068.45, showing earnings above expenses of $48,460.77. Under Democratic rule grain inspection was a farce, and the department's certificates in 1893 and 1894 were considered meaningless and worthless. Grain was shipped around Chicago to avoid its inspection. In 1892, under Republican rule, 601,000,000 bushels were inspected; in 1894, under Democratic rule, 443,000,000 bushels were inspected.

Smaller Collections, Larger Pay Roll.

"But while collections decreased the pay roll, under Democratic management, increased and the cash balance shrunk. For the last Democratic year the collections were $137,359.19, and the expenses $137,360.11, an increase of $40,463.47 in the expenses over the previous year. Of this increase $10,827.37 was illegal back pay to employés, and $10,785 was plain stealing through stuffing the pay roll. Men known to be in the employ of the Bunker Wagon and Carriage company drew pay regularly from the inspection department. Wrongdoers and loafers, well known in the City of Chicago, who never performed an honest day's work in their lives, were upon the pay rolls for three months before the election. Prominent State politicians, who were never known to do manual labor, were carried on the pay rolls for months before the election of 1896.

"One of the first acts of the present management was to relieve the pay roll of thirty-one names of those deadbeats.

Says the Money Was Stolen.

"The aggregate amount of money plundered and stolen from the State of Illinois by Governor Altgeld's employés, during his administration, in the following seven institutions of the State, foots up $962,078.34, divided as follows:

University of Illinois.....	$549,662.29
West Park board.....	18,000.00
Joliet penitentiary.....	30,000.00
Industrial Home for the Blind.....	5,000.00
Geneva Home for Girls.....	5,594.30
Grain Inspection department.....	10,758.00
Total	$622,041.59
By thievery and ignorance of Peoria...	60,036.75
Total	$962,078.34

"This does not include the peculations and shortcomings of Sanitary Engineer Bates and sixteen other institutions and boards of the State, whose affairs I have not had the time to inquire into or investigate with such thoroughness as to justify me in going upon the record as to facts.

Should Profit by These Lessons.

"Now, my fellow-citizens, the story I have told is long; it is simply the recital of the history of the crime committed during the four years of Democratic administration, but it is a story that should be known to the voters of Illinois. It points them to their duty in this canvass, and I believe Illinois voters will do their duty, and their whole duty, when they fully understand it.

"The rank and file of all political parties are honest and patriotic. They desire good government and an honest administration of their political affairs. They are willing to pay liberally when their country and its institutions are in peril, but they are not willing that the funds they provide for public use should be squandered in reckless extravagance and pilfered by political rogues. It remains for us, publishing to the American Republic is coming to be, year by year, a list of loans of money illegally borrowed by the various State institutions between September, 1895, and December, 1896

RUIN
HE INDIES

ails of the Havoc
Hurricane at
rbadoes.

T IS GROWING.

One Hundred and
ple Lose Their
Lives.

OTHER ISLANDS.

h West Indies, Sept. 15.
has arrived here from Bar-
tails of the fearful havoc
he hurricane which swept
The destruction of prop-
e. It is believed over 150
ed throughout the island,
re rendered homeless and
hipping suffered seriously.
a bark, and two barken-
their anchorage and were
ey were afterwards driven
and wrecked.
e capital of the Island of
ene of desolation and ruin.
ifless houses are to be seen
t hardly a tree is standing.
the country are still want-

Loss of Life.

tish West Indies, Sept. 15.
orts reduce the number of
g the hurricane. It was
d that 800 lives were lost,
lieved the number is con-
The exact figures are not

Jamaica for Help.

ica, Sept. 15.—The Govern-
has cabled to the Governor
loring the latter to send
e to the sufferers on the
hich swept over that island
ht.
Weather bureau here lo-
s passing St. Kitts and go-

rs Not Exaggerated.

5.—The dispatches received
office from the British au-
West Indies indicate, as a
arlier reports of the havoc
hurricane were not exag-
show widespread devasta-

breakdown of the telegraph
stems, the real extent of the
unknown, but financial aid
eet the distress.
cking into Kingston, St. Vin-
he country round for shelter
ywhere it appears that all
ings and many large ones
and there is no doubt that
re numerous.
Moloney, Governor of the
ds, cables that two vessels
that the fate of many others

of Barbadoes, Sir J. S. Hay,
hurricane was of ten hours'
dy he has been officially noti-
he deaths and of thirty-one
ly wounded. The reports
ry districts in the island are
there has been a heavy loss
and private property. As-
ntly required.

d by United States.

D. C., Sept. 15.—The Weather
es the following statement:
ne which created such de-
West Indies on Sunday night
its inception on Saturday by
Indian hurricane service of
reau of the Department of

Saturday morning observa-
Islands of Martinique and
slight indications of a dis-
east of the Windward Is-
p. m. a special observation
ions indicated a fall of nearly
meter during the preceding
movement of the barometer
ken in connection with the
eric survey, made four hours
ied the forecast officer that
would soon develop over the
nds, although to the nor-
ere no indications of a com-

warnings were immediately
all posts in the Islands of
Martinique, St. Kitts, St.
ey were advised to prepare
e storm. Cable communica-
ct, and the warnings were
ived. They were informed
ane would move from a point
does, and that it would travel
esterly with wind increasing
velocity.
essages were sent to Colon,
Domingo, Trinidad, and San-
age was also sent to Admiral
lying in the harbor of
ba.

s Verified by Storms.

letely these warnings were
coming of the storm twenty-
r is shown by the press dis-
morning. While the destruc-
d property has been great,
estion but that hundreds, if
of lives and millions of prop-
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ASK BISHOP TO DECLINE.

Opponents of Dr. Green in Iowa Are Circulating a Formal Petition.

SOME REASONS ARE TOLD.

But the Letter Specifies Others That May Appear Before the House of Bishops.

RECTOR'S CHICAGO CAREER.

Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 15.—[Special.]—A sharp campaign has been started against Dr. Thomas E. Green of Cedar Rapids, formerly of Chicago, Episcopal Bishop-elect for the Diocese of Iowa. It developed tonight that an open letter to Dr. Green is being circulated requesting him to decline the nomination. It originated in this city. Not one man is sponsor for it, but the whole delegation of St. Paul's Church, clerical and lay. There are two copies of this letter which are being sent around for signatures. One of them is now in Des Moines and the other is going around the State. It is the intention to present the petition to every clerical and lay delegate to the Davenport convention who did not vote for Dr. Green, whether he signed the testimonial or not. There are forty-three laymen and eighteen clergymen who did not vote for Dr. Green, and it takes time for the letter to go to each of the sixty-one.

George F. Henry Talks.

This evening, when urged for a copy of the letter, George F. Henry of this city, one of the most active delegates in the matter, said:

"We absolutely refuse to give the letter for publication on the grounds that it has not been signed yet by all those who will sign it, and it will have more effect on Dr. Green when complete."

Mr. Henry said the contest against Dr. Green could not have been begun so persistently by men of conscientious scruples if they did not intend to carry it up to the House of Bishops.

The delegates working against Dr. Green say that after the ballot which nominated him there was much confusion in the convention; that the matter of giving the usual testimonial was made plain to all delegates, but that eighteen clergymen and forty-three laymen walked out of the cathedral, thus refusing to sign it. They say that those remaining then gathered around the Secretary's desk, signed the paper, and then the convention vanished into thin air, with no prayer, no anthem—nothing but a Bishop-elect, whom all would not have.

Some of the other things given by the leaders of the movement as reasons for the letter asking the Bishop-elect to decline are that he was elected by political methods distasteful to the church; that there were delegates in the convention listed as contributors to the church whose only claim to seats lay in their gifts of money and not to either membership in or attendance at church; that struggling rectors were influenced by Dr. Green as chairman of the standing committee to vote for him in the hope of favors to come, having already received a foretaste; that, in fact, the withdrawal of the anti-Green delegates virtually left the convention in session without sine die adjournment.

The general scope of these complaints is found in the letter, which then goes on to state that "for these reasons and for other reasons" the undersigned delegates ask Bishop-elect Green to decline.

Asked About "Other Reasons."

There is much speculation as to the significance of the words "and for other reasons." Persons who oppose Dr. Green have been asked why this general expression was written in the letter, after a number of specific reasons have been given. They reply that if the Bishop-elect doesn't see his way clear to resign it will be necessary to carry the campaign against him to the House of Bishops. In that event a more complete statement of the ground for opposition to Dr. Green will be made.

In the meantime, while the ecclesiastical contest waxes warmer and warmer in Iowa, the Episcopal Bishops of America are being entertained in the deepest interest by the developments. They maintain a dignified silence. In the usual course of events the case will come before them to approve or reject the election of Dr. Green. They really are judges. It is understood that the Bishops of contiguous States are keeping particularly close watch on the developments, for, because of their propinquity, it is expected their views will have added weight in the House of Bishops.

Should Dr. Green feel that he has the strength to win the approval of the Bishops as, of course, will not yield to the pressure brought to effect his retirement. His friends are firm in the belief that he will pay little more than courteous heed to the letter. They say the "other reasons" refer to matters long ago disproved and the raking up of which at the present time shows malice.

Bishops Soon to Meet.

The triennial convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America will be opened at Washington, D. C., on Oct. 5. It is made up of two bodies—the House of Bishops and a lower assemblage, the latter composed of clergy and laymen. If a complaint is lodged against Dr. Green, it will go to the House of Bishops. Then it will be referred to a small committee, before which the reasons will be laid. This committee session will be secret. The general convention will be given the finding, and will act according as it sees fit.

If Dr. Green does not retire and his case should be acted on adversely to him by the House of Bishops, another Bishop of Iowa will be elected at the regular State convention to be held in Cedar Rapids early in December next. The successful candidate there would be passed upon by the Bishops at their several residences, since it would be a post convention election, with the next convention nearly three years distant.

The recent convention at Davenport was a special session called to elect a Bishop in time to have the choice passed upon by the House of Bishops soon to assemble in Washington.

The Rev. T. E. Green came to the Eighth Presbyterian Church, Chicago, in 1884, from Sparta, Ill. Trouble arose between the minister and the church members within a year, Mr. Green was accused of not being consistent. After two years the feeling reached a climax. The pastor's leaning toward the Episcopal Church had become apparent, and it was reported that he intended quitting the Presbyterian Church altogether and joining the Episcopal priesthood. A committee of trustees, headed by J. Edwards Fay, paid Mr. Green a visit, and after both sides had made known their views the pastor of the church announced that he would withdraw both from the church and the Presbyterian denomination.

Becomes Rector of St. Andrew's.

Almost immediately Mr. Green was called to the rectorship of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, at Washington boulevard and Robey street, directly across the street from his old charge. He accepted. Some of his former Presbyterian followers went with him to St. Andrew's. The parish always had been moderately ritualistic, and some time after Mr. Green's coming differences threatened to divide this church also. At the end of two years the congregation at St. Andrew's began to diminish, and there was talk of asking for the resignation of the rector. Nothing was done, however, for six months. In November, 1893, the vestry of the church met the rector, talked over the situation thoroughly, and the result was the resignation of Mr. Green. The parish records during the Green administration have disappeared and there is no copy of the letter of resignation.

Those comprising the rectorship of the parish at Cedar Rapids, the Rev. Mr. Green, owing to differences, was formally inhibited from officiating in St. Andrew's Parish, something which has happened to comparatively few Episcopal rectors in America. The formal notice of inhibition appeared in the St. Andrew's Messenger, the parish paper, in July, 1895. According to church law the Rev. Mr. Green is not permitted to officiate even at weddings or funerals of members of the parish.

This inhibitive article appears under the heading "A Breach of Canon Law." After reciting the law the article reads as follows:

Acting upon what has proved to be a correct understanding of many conditions involved, some six years ago the rector of St. Andrew's [the Rev. William C. De Witt] notified his predecessor, the Rev. Thomas E. Green of Cedar Rapids, Ia., in a private letter that he judged it inexpedient for him to officiate in St. Andrew's parish, and requested him to decline all invitations that might be extended him to do so. The receipt of this letter was duly acknowledged in characteristic terms. Nevertheless, forasmuch as the inhibition of the rector of St. Andrew's has recently been wholly disregarded, and the canon of the church violated in the matter, the congregation of St. Andrew's Church, Chicago, are hereby notified that the consent of the rector of St. Andrew's will not be given to the Rev. Thomas E. Green to officiate within his parochial cure.

Bishop-elect Green is remembered in Chicago as a popular preacher. He was a member of the Illinois club and socially prominent. He was fond of outdoor sports and was chaplain of the old Chicago baseball team.

FIREMEN CHOP AWAY HOUSE WALL TO FREE A GROCER'S CLERK.

William Massie Becomes Wedged Between Two Buildings While Chasing a Chicken — Is Kept a Prisoner Two Hours.

William Massie, 17 years old, who drives a butcher's wagon for H. Albrecht, 256 South Center avenue, tried to catch a black pullet that had escaped from a coop and became wedged between the shop and the adjoining house at 5:40 o'clock last evening. Policeman Grady heard him calling for help and tried to pull him out, but he was wedged so tightly between the two buildings that he could neither extricate himself nor be pulled out by the policeman.

The pullet escaped while Massie was unloading a crate from the wagon in front of the store. Massie first tried strategy and fed the chicken corn in the hope it would stand still long enough to be caught. But the pullet wouldn't stand still, though it ate the corn. Then Massie tried to outrun the chicken, and in time drove it between the buildings. He plunged in the opening and stuck there till his cries attracted the policeman.

After Grady had worked for a half hour trying to get Massie free, he turned in a still alarm to fire truck 5, Twelfth and May streets. The firemen came and threw a rope around Massie and tried to pull him out, but he still stuck fast.

The firemen then climbed on the roof of the butcher shop and lowered a noose over Massie's body and tried to pull him up. A big crowd gathered and Massie yelled from fright, but the firemen could not budge him.

After they had worked an hour the firemen descended and chopped a section several feet square out of the wall, and at 7 o'clock Massie was taken out unconscious.

While the firemen were trying to restore him the pullet came out from under one of the houses and the crowd took after it. William Walsh, driver of the Maxwell street patrol wagon, threw three policemen's clubs after the chicken and finally brought it down. He returned it to the owner and was rewarded with a cigar. The firemen picked up their axes and rope and went back to the engine-house and the crowd disappeared. Massie was taken to his home, Taylor and Miller street. He was not injured beyond some slight bruises.

DEATH OF JOHN E. B. WALDO.

Retired Lumber Merchant and Old Chicago Resident Passes Away at His Residence.

John E. B. Waldo, a retired lumber merchant, died last night at his residence, 227 Ontario street, at the age of 71 years. He had been an indefatigable worker up to his 50th year. Death was due to a general collapse of the vital functions. The funeral, the date of which has not been fixed, will be under the auspices of Apollo Commandery, K. T., of which he was one of the charter members.

Mr. Waldo was born in Methuen, Mass. He went to California with the pioneers of 1849, and, having been successful in the gold fields, came to Chicago in 1855, bringing with him a competency with which he embarked in the lumber business. His large lumber yards in Canal street were among the landmarks of the city a quarter of a century ago. He was unusually successful and amassed a fortune. He had large real estate holdings in the neighborhood of his residence.

DEATH OF GENERAL J. J. DANA.

Served Through the Civil War and Remained in the Army Until 1884 —Dies at Keene, N. H.

Keene, N. H., Sept. 15.—General James Jensen Dana died in this city today after a short illness. He went through the civil war, rising to the rank of Brigadier General in the Quartermaster's department. After the war he served in New Mexico, Arizona, and Nebraska, and was placed on the retired list in 1884. The remains will be taken to Washington for burial in Arlington Cemetery with military honors.

FOR FREEDOM AT ALL COSTS

Feverish Agitation of the Cubans in Havana for Independence.

GOMEZ SOUNDS WARNING.

Says United States Must Be Prevented from Grabbing the Island.

APPEALS TO THE SPANIARDS

Havana, Sept. 15, 5 p. m.—The predominant feature of the situation is the feverish and widespread agitation of the Cubans in favor of the absolute independence of the island at all costs.

Manifestos are being circulated inviting the coöperation of Spanish residents and merchants to this end and pointing out that either annexation or an American protectorate would mean death to all trade with Spain in a couple of years.

General Maximo Gomez, who only a fortnight ago gave expression to extremely moderate views, counseling harmony and patience, now expresses himself as strongly in favor of "absolute independence or nothing." He says the Spanish element cannot afford to delay uniting with the Cubans as a "necessary basis for the establishment of conditions that will forbid and prevent the United States grabbing and taking easy advantage of the treasure both Spaniards and Cubans have fought for at an expense of rivers of blood on each side."

General Gomez says, if report speaks truly, that "those who fear independence belong to the same family of cowardly curs who fled from Havana at the first rumor of bombardment." These, he declares, are, however, a minority, and, to quote him further, "almost the entire Spanish population remains, protecting their homes and defying the dangers of war, and will now remain to unite their efforts with those of the Cuban party, working together with the Cubans for the development of the island and the return of prosperity."

The violent impetus given to the agitation for independence is the result, apparently, of the arrival of Senor Moret, the father, of the activity of Mr. Porter and the examination he is making into tariffs, municipal taxation, and other matters of internal government which the Cubans had expected to handle and administer themselves.

Fear American Competition.

One reason why many Spaniards who at first favored annexation have now changed their opinion is that they fear the competition of American rivals as storekeepers, hotel managers, and restauranteurs. They are afraid that the Americans instead of coming to buy out their establishments and stocks at fabulous prices, based upon the old Spanish duties, will open shop next door, import goods at the duties under the new régime, ruin their business, and reduce them to poverty.

The American Evacuation Commissioners passed today quietly. Rear Admiral Sampson came ashore to do some shopping and returned to the Resolute with his staff in the course of the afternoon.

General Butler, who is now living ashore, went on board the transport this morning to confer with General Wade and Dr. Laine, the commissioners' physician, regarding the sanitary arrangements at the Trotcha Hotel, which will be ready in a few days for the reception of the commissioners and the entire staff.

General Butler, his staff, and Robert Porter are the only American representatives living on shore, but next week night shore leave will be granted to the staff of Admiral Sampson and General Wade, whose members, under the navy regulations, are now obliged to be on board the Resolute at 5 o'clock p. m. sharp.

Commissions Not at Work.

The true reason for the delay in the meetings of the Evacuation commission is the absence of instructions from Madrid, which, although announced as coming on the last mail steamer from Spain, did not arrive as expected.

The Spanish steamer Alfonso XIII., which left Porto Rico for this port on Tuesday, is expected to have on board the instructions from the Spanish government. The reason that the first formal session of the commissioners took place on Sunday was the understanding that the commissioners must meet within thirty days after signing the protocol, which, on the Monday, would have been thirty-one days.

The rumors to the effect that strained relations exist between the Spanish commission and the United States Evacuation commission are absolutely unfounded. There have been little incidents, but no real hitches.

For instance, when the United States transport Resolute with the American commission on board, arrived here on Saturday morning, it did not fire a salute on entering the harbor, but later fired the regulation salute when visited by the British Consul, who has been acting for the United States. This action was commented upon at the palace, in consequence of which explanations were exchanged during the evening, with the result that the Resolute on Monday morning flew the Spanish colors in honor of the birthday of the Princess of the Asturias, and at noon the same day, when the Spanish flagship Alfonso XII. fired a salute in honor of the royal birthday, it was answered by the Resolute.

Two free soup kitchens in this city were closed yesterday, and the closing of others will follow. These kitchens have been distributing to the really needy over 30,000 rations daily. Their discontinuance, based, according to the civil Governor's circular, on the assumption that distress and want have disappeared from the city, will have the effect of throwing thousands of unfortunate people on public charity.

QUICK WORK IN PORTO RICO.

Evacuation Commissions Make Good Progress in Arranging Terms of Surrender of the Island.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Sept. 15.—The work of the United States Porto Rican Evacuation commission is proceeding rapidly. Two sessions were held yesterday. There has been no hitch yet. Both sides profess satisfaction and by mutual agreement no details of the deliberations are made public.

The report circulated here that our commissioners have agreed to pay $7,000,000 for the Spanish fortifications and other property is preposterous.

The steamer Yucatan has arrived here from Ponce with Professor Amil and the stenographers and employés of the commission on board. It will return to Ponce and from there will sail for Santiago.

The Spanish steamer City of Cadiz, with Spanish troops from Guantanamo on board, has arrived here and is embarking the sick soldiers from the hospitals before proceeding for Spain. The Spanish officers and men are loud in their praises of the treatment they received from the Americans in Cuba.

TROOPS HOME FROM PORTO RICO

Transport Concho Reaches New York with General Wilson and His Soldiers.

New York, Sept. 15.—The transport Concho, with General Wilson and staff of the First Division, First Corps, and the staff of the Sixth Corps of General Miles' army, arrived today from Porto Rico.

The ship sailed from Ponce Sept. 8. The troops aboard include a detachment of Company C, United States engineers, unattached battalion of artillery; Battery A, Missouri Volunteer Artillery; Battery A, Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Artillery, and Battery B, Pennsylvania Volunteer Artillery.

Throughout the entire trip the Concho experienced a succession of strong, easterly winds and heavy cross seas, in which it rolled and pitched heavily. Many of the soldiers suffered from seasickness, but otherwise all are well. Following is a complete list of officers and troops on board the Concho:

Major General Joseph H. Wilson and staff, Sixth Army Corps, twelve officers.

Staff of the First Division, First Army Corps, four officers.

Detachment United States engineers, Company C; twenty-seven men.

Artillery Battalion, field and staff; two officers.

Battery A, Missouri Volunteers; three officers and 155 men.

Battery A, Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteers; four officers and 164 men.

Battery B, Pennsylvania Volunteers; three officers and 164 men.

General Wilson's corps and division staff officers are:

Lieutenant Colonel Bliss, Majors McMichael, Craig, Carlton, Varnedoe, Hoyle, and Woodbury; Captains Allison, Hewitt, Gardner, Breckenridge, Latrobe, Lamar, and Elkins; Lieutenants Black, and Titus.

Unattached officers—Colonel Eugene Griffin, First Volunteer engineers; Lieutenant Colonel Black of General Miles' staff; Lieutenant Colonel Burpee, judge advocate; Contract Surgeon West.

Artillery officers—Major Rodney, Captains Rumbold, and Curtis; Lieutenants Eichenlaub, Weber, Garrard, Johnson, Marks, Cross, Eno, and Callan, and Contract Surgeon Haskins.

The Concho, after inspection at quarantine, was permitted to proceed to the Pennsylvania railroad wharf, Jersey City.

FOSTER'S MEN DUE TONIGHT.

Sixth Illinois Regiment Is Now on Its Way to Springfield to Be Mustered Out.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 15.—[Special.]—The Sixth Illinois will arrive in this city Friday night. The exact time of arrival is not known officially, but it is safe to say that the regiment will spend a part of the night at Camp Lincoln. Information was received by the Adjutant General that the regiment left Buffalo today and would be in Cleveland tonight. Unless there is some delay the trip from Cleveland will not require over twenty hours, although it may be midnight before Colonel "Jack" Foster and his command reach here.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 15.—[Special.]—The Sixth Illinois Infantry, which passed through Cleveland tonight at 9:30, stopped at the Nickel-Plate station long enough to take refreshments. The first section was in charge of Colonel Foster; Major Channon commanded the second, and Captain Lowrie the third.

ALAMO ARRIVES FROM PONCE.

Transport Brings Many Western Troops Home and All on Board Are Well.

New York, Sept. 16.—The United States transport Alamo, from Ponce, Porto Rico, arrived at quarantine this morning. The Alamo sailed from Ponce on Sept. 8 at 5:30 p. m., having on board the following volunteers:

Battery A, First Illinois, 3 officers, 70 men.
Companies F, G, and H, Second Wisconsin, 5 officers, 200 men.
Company H, First District of Columbia, 2 officers and 59 men.
Battery C, Pennsylvania artillery, 2 officers and 106 men.
Unattached, 6 officers and 50 men.
Civilian employés, 30 men.
The troops will be delivered at Jersey City and there take trains for home.
There were no deaths on board during the voyage. All the men are well and in good spirits.

ILLINOIS MAN DIES IN CUBA.

Lawton's Report of the Dead Includes Name of Michael Lawrence of the Eighth.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 15.—General Lawton's daily health report from Santiago includes in the death list the name of Michael Lawrence, Company C, Eighth Illinois. Following is a summary of the report:

Santiago, Sept. 15.—Total number fever, 741; total number new cases, 84; total sick, 1,300; total returned to duty, 394; deaths, 6.

MORE CHICAGO SOLDIERS DIE.

Privates Charles E. Donley of the Second and Henry Tolke of the First Pass Away.

Private Charles E. Donley, Company L, Second Regiment, who died of typhoid fever on Sept. 14 at Camp Cuba Libre, Jacksonville, Fla., was the son of W. E. Donley, 871 Jackson boulevard.

Private Henry Tolke, Company I, First Illinois Volunteer Infantry, who died in Brooklyn yesterday, is given on the regimental roster as residing at 603 West North avenue when the regiment left Chicago.

FIFTIETH IOWA IS COMING.

Big Four Road Will Bring the Regiment to Chicago Early This Morning.

The Fiftieth Iowa Volunteer Infantry is scheduled to pass through Chicago on the way home between 3 and 5 o'clock this morning. The command is traveling over the Big Four road in three sections. At this city the cars will be switched to the tracks of the Northwestern line, which will take them to their destination.

FOURTH DUE THIS MORNING.

Regulars, Bearing Their El Caney Laurels, to Be Given Cordial Welcome.

WILL MARCH FROM DEPOT

Corporal F. J. Warner, First Illinois Infantry, Dies at Father's House.

STATUS OF THE RELIEF FUND

The Fourth Regiment, United States Infantry, is due to arrive in Chicago at 8 o'clock this morning, and the soldiers who covered themselves with glory at the battle of El Caney will be given a cordial welcome by the people of this city. The regiment will arrive over the Nickle-Plate road, and will debark at the Lake Shore Depot in Van Buren street.

The Chicago Musical society has volunteered the services of a band, which will be on hand at the depot to aid in welcoming the troops.

From the depot the regiment will march through Jackson, Clark, and Adams streets to Kinsley's restaurant, where a substantial breakfast will be served. From Kinsley's the regiment will march to Dearborn street, thence in Dearborn, Jackson, Michigan avenue, Washington street, and Fifth avenue, to the Northwestern Depot, where a train will convey the soldiers to Fort Sheridan.

Major Bubb, the post commander, has made extensive preparations for the reception of the returning troops. The quarters have been placed in first-class condition, and hospital arrangements have been perfected.

Dinner will be ready in the mess hall for all whose appetites have not been sated. Many delicacies have been prepared by the wives of the officers who are at the post.

There will be no attempt at a concerted demonstration of welcome at the post. All who can be spared from duty will be at the station to welcome their comrades, as will the few members of the First Illinois Cavalry who are still there.

The wives of the officers of the Fourth, with other members of their families, will be at the depot bright and early. The regiment is not expected to reach the post until about noon, owing to the delay in the city, but the welcome home will be all the warmer.

Colonel Young of the First Illinois Cavalry has offered the use of the regimental ambulances for the conveyance of the sick soldiers of the Fourth. It is not known how many sick men are with the regiment, but the returning infantrymen number 325 out of 525 who went to Cuba. The other 200 fell in battle, succumbed to fever, or are convalescing in the hospitals at Santiago and Camp Wikoff.

History of the Fourth.

The Fourth was organized in 1794 as one of the divisions of the American legion, which was the name given to the first army organization authorized by the Congress of the United States. Although several times merged into other regiments, the records of the command are traceable from the beginning of the century down to the present day.

The regiment fought in the war of 1812, saw service in the Creek war under General Jackson, and also fought the Seminoles for seven years in the swamps of Florida. It formed a part of General Taylor's army at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, and Monterey. It was then transferred to the army of General Scott, and fought in all the battles of the campaign from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico.

During the civil war the Fourth was attached to the Army of the Potomac, and participated in all the principal battles from the seven days fighting in front of Richmond to the fall of the confederate capital.

Since the civil war the regiment has been stationed in the West most of the time. It fought through the Sioux campaign under General Crook in 1876. It was ordered to Fort Sheridan in the spring of 1897, and remained at the post until ordered to Tampa at the outbreak of the war with Spain.

The Third United States Infantry passed through Chicago early yesterday morning en route for Fort Sneiling. The train came in on the Lake Shore road and was transferred to the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, stopping only long enough to change engines at Western avenue. The regiment was in good health, considering the service it had seen in Cuba. Colonel A. Harbach was in command in the absence of Colonel Page, who was sent home from Santiago a month ago seriously ill with typhoid fever. Colonel Page was a Chicago man and a graduate of Northwestern University.

Death of Frank J. Warner.

Corporal Frank James Warner, Company K, First Illinois Infantry, died last night of pernicious malarial fever at the residence of his father, Frank D. Warner, 1272 Sheffield avenue. The young soldier was taken sick in Cuba, but he sturdily refused to travel from New York in the hospital cars, and reached Chicago on the regimental train; but so weak that he had to be supported in walking. He was 24 years old and before the war was in the freight auditor's department of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad. He had been in the service five years and was one of the most popular men in the regiment. He will be given a military funeral, though the date is not yet fixed.

The funeral of Private John Roger O'Malley, Company G, First Illinois Infantry, who died in a Chicago hospital, was held in the morning from the house, 318 Webster avenue, to St. Vincent's Church, and interment was in Calvary. A firing squad paid military honors at the grave.

The funeral of Private M. J. Richey, Company H, First Illinois Infantry, was held in the afternoon at Fort Sheridan. Captain Frank B. Andrus had charge of the services and Chaplain Charles S. Bullock offered prayer.

Guy L. Scatliff, whose name appears on the typhoid death roll at Siboney, was a member of Company M, First Illinois Infantry, and died on board the transport Missouri. He lived in Ravenswood and was a member of Bishop Fallows' church.

The sick men at the hospitals in Chicago are generally recovering, although one or two cases are becoming more alarming. Corporal Warren Withers Wyneken, Company G, First Illinois Infantry, has succumbed to the fever and is being cared for at the Post-Graduate Hospital. Sergeant Al West is in a serious condition at the home of his brother-in-law, Zina R. Carter, 1441 Ogden avenue. His physician, Dr. Marshall, holds out hopes of his recovery.

Those of the First Illinois Infantry who are seriously ill at the hospitals and at home recently reported are:

Baugaard, Peter, private, Company D, Alexian Brothers' Hospital.
Davis, L. J., private, 350 Center avenue.
Kelly, Thomas, Company A, Mercy Hospital.
McFarland, ——, Corporal, Mercy Hospital.
Olson, Oliver A., 1567 Deming court.

Private John Fitzsimmons, Company D, First Illinois Infantry, reported as missing, is being cared for at St. Vincent's Hospital in New York, where his brother met him. The family lives at 1124 George street.

Status of Relief Fund.

The original army and navy relief fund of $16,000 is fast disappearing. Miss R. D. Holmes, Secretary of the Woman's Auxiliary committee, is paying out money at the rate of $250 a day, and the demand is becoming greater daily. There are now 800 families which are regularly dependent on the fund.

"We are doing everything in our power to handle the money conservatively," said Miss Holmes; "but the demand is getting heavier every day. We have had to look after the poor families of the First Illinois Cavalry, the First Illinois Infantry, the Third Mississippi, which was recruited in Chicago, the Second Illinois Infantry, and the Naval Reserves. Now come the poor families of the Eighth Regiment. Something ought to be done by the colored people of Chicago for their own.

"Then, many of these sick soldiers must have peptonized foods and costly stuff of all kinds. We are paying these bills. Of course we are promised the proceeds of the peace jubilee ball, but at the same time there is room here for charity on the part of any who desire to contribute."

The West Side Woman's War league, at its meeting in the afternoon in the Second Baptist Church, heard read a letter of thanks from Mrs. Moulton, the wife of Colonel Moulton of the Second Illinois Infantry, for supplies sent to the men at Jacksonville.

Lieutenant Commander Charles Johnson, who has been in command of the First Battalion of Naval Reserves, was superseded during the day by Lieutenant Commander H. A. Allen. It is said now that Captain Shaffner will not push the charges against Commander Harrison. George Heilman, who was armorer at the reserve headquarters before the war, resumed his position. The Chicago tars seemed to be unanimous in intent to carry on drills by organizing privately if they are mustered out of the State service.

Surgeon J. W. Baker from the Michigan has relieved Surgeon A. M. Moore at the recruiting station of the Naval Reserves and will immediately begin examinations under the three-year call for 8,000 men.

The reserves who served for three months in the navy as recruits were surprised to learn that their service had given them no standing in the navy, and that if they wished to get into the service they must enter on the ratings allowed by the regulations for first enlistment. Lieutenant Commander Hawley, however, thinks these men will get good ratings.

Colonel H. L. Turner received a message from General Corbin stating that the provisional company of the First Illinois Infantry, seventy strong, under command of Captain Taylor E. Brown, had sailed from Porto Rico on Sept. 8 and was expected to arrive in New York in a day or two. It was thought the company would not have to be quarantined.

Pay for Volunteer Nurses.

Eighteen volunteer nurses at the post hospital at Fort Sheridan were not altogether pleased when Surgeon Robertson announced that they were to receive $30 a month for the time they have been nursing the sick troopers at the post. They took up their duty in a spirit of self-sacrifice, and spoke of the proffered wage as if it diminished the value of their work in their own eyes.

The large number of troops to be mustered out in Illinois has made necessary an increase in the force at the Chicago office of army paymasters, and five more have been assigned to the station, making eleven in all.

A reception to Father E. A. Kelly, chaplain of the Seventh Regiment, and pastor of St. Cecelia's Church, will be given at Parish Hall, Wentworth avenue and Forty-fifth street, tonight. The address of welcome will be made by Daniel Curley.

The officers of the Seventh Regiment will attend a high mass of thanksgiving, which will be celebrated by Father Kelly at St. Cecilia's Church next Sunday morning, at 10:45 o'clock.

ACCIDENT TO AURANIA.

Cunard Liner Sighted in Tow Off the South Coast of Ireland.

VIEW OBSCURED BY FOG.

Condition of the Vessel Not Determined by the Crew of the Teutonic.

LIST OF THE PASSENGERS.

Queenstown, Sept. 15.—The Cunard steamer Aurania, from New York on Sept. 6 for Liverpool, has been reported off the south coast of Ireland, disabled and in tow.

The White Star line steamer Teutonic, which left here this afternoon on its way to New York from Liverpool, sighted the Aurania southwest of Brow Head. It was with difficulty that the signals could be distinguished on account of the fog. The Teutonic then altered its course in order to report the Aurania at the signal station.

It is believed here that the Aurania will in all probability head for this port. It is surmised that the International-line steamer Russia, which was due here this morning, is towing the Aurania.

There has been some anxiety regarding the Aurania, as the vessel was forty hours overdue. It should arrive here tomorrow morning.

New York, Sept. 15.—[Special.]—The Aurania sailed from New York on Sept. 6 and was due in Liverpool on Wednesday. At the New York office of the Cunard line in Bowling Green, the officials of the company are not willing to believe that an accident happened to the Aurania.

E. J. Adams of the White Star line said that his office had received no dispatch about the accident to the Aurania. The company had been advised by cable that the Teutonic had left Queenstown at 11:30 a. m. This would make it possible for the vessel to meet the Aurania, as the dispatches stated.

He believed that if the case was serious Captain John G. Cameron would have towed the Aurania back into port, even though the Teutonic carried the mail.

The Aurania is one of the older vessels of the Cunard line and is an extra vessel. It was built before the modern development in shipbuilding made it possible to construct such sea leviathans as are being turned out of the ship yards at present.

The vessel was built in 1882 at Glasgow, Scotland. Its dimensions are, 470 feet long, by 57 feet beam, and 37 feet depth of hold. The tonnage is registered at 4,000 tons net, and the ship is constructed of steel.

The first and second class passengers on the vessel are as follows:

FIRST CABIN.

Bartholomew, H. J.
Bennett, A. R.
Coman, Dr. John S.
Dalton, Robert.
Donald, H. D.
Hewitson, Mr., Mrs., and Miss.
Howland, L. P.
Holland, Captain W. G.
Lewis, Captain W. G.
Mattinson, O.
Ryan, John.
Sharpe, W. M.
Sharpe, A. M.

SECOND CABIN.

Allen, Mrs. R.
Allen, Miss Ethel E.
Burr, Mrs. E.
Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. H.
Burrell, Mrs. Hanna.
Burrell, Master Phillip.
Brown, Mr. and Mrs. and two children.
Duncan, Miss Agnes.
Dunn, Miss Sarah.
Green, W. H.
Hanley, Miss Johanna.
Kingdon, Miss Clara.
Kingdon, Mrs. Sophie.
Olsen, D.
Rodes, Hugh.
Rodes, Miss.
Vincent, Stanley.
Vincent, Miss M.
Wright, James.

The vessel which is towing the Aurania is supposed to be the German steamship Russia of the International Navigation company, which runs between Philadelphia and Liverpool. The Russia is commanded by Captain Meyerdicks. Having left Philadelphia on Sept. 4, it, too, is overdue at Queenstown.

In clear weather it is but a quick run from Brow Head into Queenstown, but in the fog prevailing off shore for several days the towing steamship and its burden are not expected at that point till this morning.

No anxiety whatever is felt for the safety of the Aurania. A peculiar feature is that no intelligence of the Aurania's reported mishap was cabled to the Cunard line's office in Bowling Green up to a late hour today.

The trouble caused by fogs off Ireland may be illustrated by the experience today of the Britannic of the White Star line. This vessel was due to stop at Queenstown and was sighted off Kinsale at 3:20 a. m. today. It could have touched at Queenstown a half hour later, but the fog was so dense that Captain Haddock was obliged to keep right on for Liverpool.

ARREST IN THE DREYFUS CASE.

Clemenceau's Paper Declares That a Sensational Development Is Imminent in Paris.

Paris, Sept. 16.—The Aurore, M. Clemenceau's paper, announces that the arrest of an officer who assisted in the preparation of the Dreyfus dossier is imminent.

EPISCOPAL BISHOP-ELECT THOMAS E. GREEN OF IOWA.

[Whose opponents are signing a letter asking him to resign before the election goes before the House of Bishops for consideration.]

THE EMPRESS' ASSASSIN LOOKS LIKE THIS.

A cable dispatch says the assassin of the Empress of Austria bears a close resemblance to Ravachol, the French Anarchist, whose portrait is herewith presented.—New York World.

The Monroe Restaurant

118 and 120 Monroe Street,

Will be open for business Saturday Morning, September 17th.

TWO GAMES FOR TODAY.

RAIN FORCES A POSTPONEMENT OF DOUBLE BILL AT PHILADELPHIA.

Close of Year's Series with Quakers—Playle and Nichols Become Acquainted with Their Team Mates—Latter Makes a Good Impression on the Players—Katoll's Work in Fielding Not Up to His Pitching Ability—Results of the League Contests.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Boston	83	43	.659	Philadelphia	61	69	.508
Baltimore	78	46	.629	Pittsburg	64	64	.500
Cincinnati	79	50	.612	Louisville	58	72	.434
Cleveland	73	52	.584	Brooklyn	46	72	.390
Chicago	70	58	.547	Washington	42	85	.331
New York	67	59	.532	St. Louis	34	92	.270

Yesterday's Results.

Boston, 4; St. Louis, 1.
Boston, 10; St. Louis, 0.
Baltimore, 15; Cincinnati, 1.
Baltimore, 6; Cincinnati, 5.
New York, 7; Pittsburg, 3.
Pittsburg, 6; New York, 1.
Washington, 12; Cleveland, 7.
Cleveland, 12; Washington, 10.
Louisville, 2; Brooklyn, 0.

Games Today.

Chicago at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Baltimore.
St. Louis at Boston.
Cleveland at Washington.
Pittsburg at New York.
Louisville at Brooklyn.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 15.—[Special.]—Rain fell in sheets with dismal regularity all during the afternoon, and the double bill with the Quakers was abandoned. The rain kept all of the Chicago club in the hotel. Early in the afternoon the team was mustered in uniforms, and went to the grounds, but the downpour continued, and all hope of playing was abandoned.

Two games will be played tomorrow, weather permitting, and those two will close the series for the year, and the series is already one game short.

Phyle came in last night, and has been getting acquainted. He is a handsome, dark little fellow, and easily robs Chance of the honor of being the best looking man on the team. Nichols is already acquainted but he is not so decorative as is Phyle. He looks every inch a ball player. Beyond their reputations as minor leaguers nothing is known of either man, but Phyle is regarded with suspicion, because Comiskey recommends him. "Commy" has gold-bricked Chicago twice, and the third time may prove the charm.

Jack Katoll has already made himself at home in the club. So far as serving the ball up to the batter is concerned, he looks to be a success, but he is in Roger Denzer's class in fielding his position. The first time out the boys predicted that he could not hit, but in his game at Pittsburg he hit the ball good and hard.

All the men are wishing for the end of the season. The year has been too long and ball playing has become hard duty.

Boston Wins Both.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 15.—The leaders took two games today from St. Louis. The first game was a pitchers' battle, and young Sudhoff held his end up in good shape, but during base running the champions won. In the second not one of the visitors crossed the plate, Hickman keeping the hits scattered, and the Bostons playing a sharp fielding game throughout. Attendance, 2,200. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Boston.	R	B	P	A	E	St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E
Stahl, rf	0	0	2	0	0	Dowd, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Tenney, 1b	1	1	12	1	0	Stenzel, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Long, ss	0	0	3	2	1	Harley, lf	1	0	1	0	0
Lowe, 2b	2	2	2	3	0	Rose, 3b	0	0	2	2	0
Collins, 3b	1	2	3	2	0	Clements, c	0	0	8	0	1
Bergen, c	2	0	6	0	0	Quinn, 2b	0	0	1	3	0
Duffy, cf	0	0	0	0	0	Tucker, 1b	0	0	1	8	0
Stafford, lf	0	1	1	0	0	Sullivan, ss	0	1	2	2	0
Klobedanz, p	0	0	2	2	1	Sudhoff, p	0	0	0	4	1
Totals	4	7	27	12	4	Totals	1	2	24	12	3

Boston	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	—4	
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1	

Stolen bases—Tenney, Lowe, Stafford. Double play—Lowe-Tenney. First on balls—Off Klobedanz, 2; off Sudhoff, 3. Passed ball—Clements. Time—1:35.

SECOND GAME.

Boston.	R	B	P	A	E	St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E
Stahl, rf	0	1	2	0	0	Dowd, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Tenney, 1b	1	1	7	1	0	Stenzel, cf	0	1	3	0	0
Long, ss	0	0	1	2	1	Harley, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Lowe, 2b	0	0	3	3	0	Crow, 3b	0	0	1	2	1
Collins, 3b	0	0	0	1	1	Clements, c	0	1	0	0	1
Bergen, c	0	0	2	7	0	Quinn, 2b	0	0	1	2	0
Duffy, cf	0	1	2	0	0	Tucker, 1b	0	1	8	0	1
Stafford, lf	0	1	3	0	0	Sullivan, ss	0	0	4	1	1
Hickman, p	0	0	0	2	0	Hughey, p	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	1	4	20	16	2	Totals	0	4	24	10	4

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1	
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	

Two-base hits—Collins [2], Tenney, Duffy. Stolen bases—Lowe. Double plays—Tenney-Long-Tenney, Dowd-Tucker. First on balls—By Hickman, 2; by Hughey, 2. Struck out—By Hickman, 5. Passed ball—Bergen. Time—1:37. Umpires—O'Day and McDonald.

Cleveland Wins and Loses.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 15.—The Senators won the first game in the second inning, when Wilson was pounded for eight runs, the visitors not out of the game for kicking. Casey's errors at a critical time gave the second game to Cleveland. The latter game was called at the end of the seventh on account of darkness. Attendance, 1,800.

FIRST GAME.

Washin'on.	R	B	P	A	E	Cleveland.	R	B	P	A	E
Selbach, rf	1	1	2	0	0	Burkett, lf	2	2	1	0	0
Selbach, cf	2	1	3	0	0	Criger, c	0	0	4	2	0
Casey, ss	0	0	1	1	2	McKean, ss	2	2	2	3	1
Fremon, 2b	1	1	1	1	0	Wallace, 3b	1	2	1	1	0
Smith, 3b	1	2	0	2	1	O'Con'or, 1b	0	3	5	2	0
Anderson, lf	2	2	2	0	0	Heidrick, cf	0	1	1	0	1
Carr, 1b	1	1	7	0	0	Tebeau, 2b	1	1	1	4	0
Sothoff, p	0	0	0	2	0	Blake, rf	0	1	0	1	0
Farrell, c	0	1	4	1	0	Fraser, p	1	1	0	1	0
Mercer, p	0	0	0	1	0						
Totals	10	10	21	7	3	Totals	12	14	21	9	5

Washington	3	0	0	2	2	4	0	0	—10		
Cleveland	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2		

Stolen bases—Selbach, Anderson, Carr, Farrell, Heidrick. Two-base hits—Reitz, Farrell, O'Connor. Three-base hit—Wallace. Home runs—Selbach, McKean. Double play—Smith-Carr. First base on balls—Off Sothoff, 2; off Mercer, 1; off Fraser, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Smith. Struck out—By Mercer, 1; by Fraser, 2. Left on bases—Washington, 8; Cleveland, 8. Time—1:40. Umpire—Brown.

Giants and Pirates Split Even.

New York, Sept. 15.—The Giants took the first game of a double-header from the Pirates in the ninth inning, when three bases on balls and five singles brought in five runs. Leever relieved Hart in the seventh and pitched good ball. The second game was by Pittsburg, mainly because of timely batting, although errors by Joyce and Warner were responsible for runs. Donovan's batting and good fielding by Foster were the features. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

New York.	R	B	P	A	E	Pittsburg.	R	B	P	A	E
Van Haltren, cf	0	0	1	0	0	Donovan, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Donovan, p	0	1	0	4	0	Beaumont, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Jones, rf	0	0	1	0	0	McCarthy, 1b	0	1	11	0	0
Davis, ss	0	1	1	4	0	Clark, 2b	0	1	2	1	0
Lauder, 2b	0	0	1	1	0	Gray, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Glasson, 2b	1	1	0	2	0	Padden, 2b	0	0	1	1	0
Hartman, 3b	2	2	0	3	0	Schriver, c	1	1	4	2	0
Warner, c	0	0	4	0	0	Hart, p	0	0	0	1	0
Foster, lf	0	1	2	0	0	Leever, p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	3	6	27	15	0	Totals	1	3	24	11	1

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	—3	
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1	

Two-base hits—Glasson. Three-base hits—Schriver. Three-base hit—Hart. Double plays—Seymour-Joyce; Joyce-Gleason; O'Brien-Schriver. Stolen bases—O'Brien, Padden, and Gray. First on balls—Off Seymour, 2; off Hart, 5. Hit by pitched ball—Gray. Struck out—By Seymour, 5; by Hart, 2; by Leever, 4. Left on bases—New York, 5; Pittsburg, 3. Time—1:40. Umpires—Swartwood and Warner.

SECOND GAME.

New York.	R	B	P	A	E	Pittsburg.	R	B	P	A	E
Van H'n, cf	1	1	4	0	0	Donovan, rf	1	2	1	0	0
Jones, rf	0	0	1	0	0	McCarthy, 1b	0	1	10	0	0
Davis, ss	0	0	1	0	0	Clark, 2b	0	1	1	3	0
Grady, 2b	0	0	1	0	0	Gray, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Martin, 2b	0	0	1	1	0	Padden, 2b	0	0	1	1	0
Warner, c	0	0	11	1	0	Schriver, c	0	0	5	1	0
Cronin, p	0	0	0	2	0	Hart, p	0	0	0	0	0
Cottill, p	0	0	0	1	0	Leever, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Tannehill, p	0	0	1	2	0
Totals	1	1	27	5	0	Totals	1	4	27	7	0

New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1	

Three-base hit—Van Haltren. First on errors—Pittsburg, 1. Sacrifice hits—Ely, Tannehill, Gray. First on balls—Off Tannehill, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Clarke. Struck out—By Tannehill, 2; by Cottill, 2. Passed ball—Warner. Left on bases—New York, 7; Pittsburg, 7. Time—1:05. Umpires—Warner and Swartwood. Attendance—300.

Take Two from the Reds.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 15.—The Orioles took both games from the Reds at Union Park today. The first was a hollow victory, as Hill was a veritable puzzle for the home team, while Maul could not be touched. The second contest was won after an uphill struggle by the Birds. In the eighth inning Peitz tried to injure McGraw as the latter slid to the plate, and blows ensued. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Baltimore.	R	B	P	A	E	Cincinnati.	R	B	P	A	E
McGraw, 3b	2	1	1	2	0	McBride, cf	1	3	3	0	0
Keeler, rf	1	3	1	0	0	McPhee, 2b	0	0	3	4	0
Jennings, ss	1	1	2	2	0	Smith, lf	0	2	3	0	1
Kelley, cf	2	3	3	0	0	Corcoran, ss	1	2	2	2	0
McGann, 1b	2	10	2	0	0	Irwin, 3b	0	0	2	1	0
Holmes, lf	0	1	4	0	0	Miller, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Demont, 2b	2	2	2	2	0	Vaughn, 1b	0	0	9	0	1
Robinson, c	2	4	4	0	0	Peitz, c	0	0	4	2	0
Maul, p	1	3	1	0	0	Wood, c	0	0	4	3	0
						Hill, p	0	0	1	4	0
Totals	15	20	27	8	0	Totals	1	5	27	14	2

Baltimore	0	3	0	6	0	0	1	5	0	—15	
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1	

Sacrifice hit—Holmes. Stolen base—Demont. Two-base hits—Demont, Robinson, Smith. Three-base hits—Maul, Kelley. Double plays—Irwin-McPhee-Vaughn; Hill-Irwin. First base on balls—Off Maul, 1; off Hill, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Hill, 1. Struck out—By Hill, 3. Left on bases—Baltimore, 8; Cincinnati, 4. Time—1:50. Umpires—Emslie and Andrews. Attendance—2,800.

SECOND GAME.

Baltimore.	R	B	P	A	E	Cincinnati.	R	B	P	A	E
McGraw, 3b	1	2	1	3	0	McBride, cf	1	2	1	0	0
Keeler, rf	0	2	1	0	0	Steinfeldt, 2b	0	2	7	3	0
Jennings, ss	0	2	2	4	0	Smith, lf	0	2	8	0	0
Kelley, cf	1	1	3	0	0	Corcoran, ss	0	1	2	2	0
McGann, 1b	0	1	14	0	0	Miller, rf	1	1	3	0	0
Holmes, lf	0	0	2	0	0	Vaughn, 1b	1	1	9	0	0
Demont, 2b	2	2	2	1	1	Wood, 3b	0	0	4	0	0
Clark, c	1	1	1	1	1	Peitz, c	0	2	6	2	0
Hughes, p	1	1	1	1	1	Hawley, p	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	6	12	27	16	5	Totals	3	10	24	8	0

Baltimore	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	*—6		
Cincinnati	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0—5		

Sacrifice hits—Steinfeldt, Hennings, Hughes. Stolen bases—McGann, Demont, Kelley. Two-base hits—Corcoran, Miller, McGann, Demont, Jennings. Three-base hits—McGraw [2]. Double play—Demont-McGann. First base on balls—Off Hughes, 1; off Hawley, 4. Hit by pitched ball—By Hawley, 2. Struck out—By Hawley, 1. Left on bases—Baltimore, 9; Cincinnati, 10. Time—2:00. Umpires—Emslie and Andrews. Attendance—2,018.

Louisville, 2; Brooklyn, 0.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 15.—Brooklyn played a sleepy game today, especially after Louisville got the lead. The Colonels bunched their hits in the fourth and won. Attendance, 275. Score:

Brooklyn.	R	B	P	A	E	Louisville.	R	B	P	A	E
Griffin, cf	0	0	4	0	0	Clarke, lf	0	2	2	0	0
Jones, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Hoy, cf	1	1	2	0	0
Smith, lf	0	1	3	0	0	Hartzell, rf	1	1	3	0	0
Hallman, 2b	0	1	2	1	0	Wagner, 3b	0	0	1	2	0
Maroon, ss	0	1	4	4	0	Decker, 1b	0	1	16	0	0
La Ch'e, 1b	0	0	7	0	0	Corcoran, ss	0	0	1	4	0
Shindle, 3b	0	0	0	2	0	Kittridge, c	0	0	2	0	0
Grim, c	0	0	5	1	0	Magee, p	0	0	0	2	0
Kennedy, p	0	0	0	2	0						
Totals	0	4	27	8	0	Totals	2	7	27	13	0

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0		
Louisville	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	*—2		

Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; Louisville, 5. Struck out—By Kennedy, 3. Sacrifice hit—Hoy. Stolen base—Clarke. Base on balls—Kennedy, 1; by Magee, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Jones. Wild pitch—Magee. Time—1:35. Umpires—Hurst and Connolly.

Western League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Indianapolis	81	48	.627	St. Paul	68	58	.540
Kansas City	83	51	.619	Detroit	50	82	.378
Milwaukee	79	54	.594	Minneapolis	45	81	.357
Columbus	72	55	.566	St. Joseph	42	88	.323

St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 15. — Indianapolis won in the fourth inning, when it made six hits and the Saints three errors. Score:

Indianapolis	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	12	2
St. Joseph	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	6	7

Batteries—Phillips and Kahoe; Wadsworth and McCauley.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 15.—Inability to hit Denzer was the cause of the Senators' defeat today. Score:

St. Paul	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	*—3	9	4
Columbus	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1	9	1

Batteries—Denzer and Spies; Gilpatrick and Sullivan.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 15.—McNeeley's costly error in the second and the Millers' inability to hit for runs, lost the game to Detroit today. In the second, with the bases filled, Clancy hit to McNeeley, and the "Kid" threw the ball into the bleachers, clearing the bases. Score:

Minneapolis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	5
Detroit	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	*—7	9	1

Batteries—McNeeley and Dixon; Thomas and Buelow.

Interstate League.

At Youngstown, O.—Youngstown, 11; Mansfield, 0.

At New Castle, Pa.—Fort Wayne, 4; New Castle, 3.

FIRST LINEUP AT EVANSTON.

Coach Bannard Changes His Plans and Teaches the Candidates Line Bucking and End Runs.

The routine of work that Coach Bannard has been giving the candidates for the Northwestern team was greatly changed yesterday, and the practice was sharper as a result. Before the men went out Bannard gave them a short talk. He said the most critical time in the training had arrived, and the next few days would mean much to those who had a chance for the team, as he intended to line the men up and would require closest obedience. A few of the candidates have been careless about smoking and he not seemed to realize that training had begun, so the talk was necessary.

The team was then put through a course of tackling on the dummy, and much to every one's surprise they were lined up. What induced Bannard to change his plan of not lining the team up till the next week is not known, but yesterday the major part of the practice was learning the rudiments of runs and line bucks. The men were placed as follows: Ends, Woolbert and Rentdorff; tackles, G. E. Dietz and Matteson; guards, M. E. Dietz and Captain Thorne; center, Bannard; quarters, Ryan and Johnson; halfs, Perry, Bolter, Van Hart, and Shiner; full backs, Machesney and Elliott.

There were two new men out for the first time yesterday—Johnson, who has played on the Dental team for two years, and Elliott, Captain of the Academy track team last spring. Elliott is a sprinter and has had experience as a half back, so will give the candidates for full back a hard run for the position. Brown, who is trying for full, and McCluskey, who will play tackle, will be out tomorrow, and these will make quite quite a little old men will have returned, and it seems that the only positions that will have green players as the most likely candidates are the end and after early punishment; the other driving to the limit.

Fourth race, 1 mile, selling, purse $400:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
8-1	Can't Dance, 106 [Ellis]	6	5½	4½	3½	1nk
1-3	David, 114 [J. McDonald]	4	1½	1½	1½	2½
15-8	Vic Regal, 106 [Conley]	2	2½	2½	2½	3½

Time, 1:48. Collins, Zolo, and Tonto finished as named. Start good. Won driving to the limit; second under a drive from Conley. In the last quarter Can't Dance was entirely outgeneraled from the mass of material that the coachers have to choose from these should be easily picked.

There will be one more practice game on the schedule, for Bannard intends to harden the men for the Chicago game. This game will be on Oct. 15, the open date before the game with the maroons, but it has not been decided with what team the date will be filled and Manager Hart has had no correspondence on the subject. The rumor that the purple would meet the C. A. A. has no foundation, for such a game would be against the rules and will not be played. Besides, with the exception of the game on Oct. 15, Northwestern cannot stand another hard contest.

CLARKE REPORTS FOR PRACTICE

Chicago's Crack Quarter Back Returns to Resume His University Work and Play Football.

Gordon Clarke, quarter back on the University of Chicago football team last year and the hero of the Chicago-Illinois game, returned to the Midway school and to football yesterday. He has been spending the summer in his native State, Nebraska, farming, but does not look to be in good condition. He was thin and gaunt and looked anything but football stuff. His weight cannot be more than 130 pounds, and that is light even for Clarke. The first intimation most of the students had that he had returned was when he sauntered on to the Marshall Field in a football suit and started in for his first practice of the year.

Fogie, who has been regarded by Stagg as one of his most promising candidates for a line position, probably is out of the game for good. Fogie, when he used to play on a Kansas college eleven, got his neck wrenched in some way and the injury has remained to the extent he is easily laid out.

George Allen, one of the substitutes of last year's team, showed up yesterday for his first practice. He, like Clarke, seemed to be under weight, but the way he went into tackling showed him as promising as last year, when he was ineligible on account of having played the year previously on the team of a small college in Minnesota.

Slack of the South Side Academy and Strauss of the Morgan Park Academy were out for the first time, and both showed well. Slack especially displayed considerable ability. He is of fair weight and has excellent speed and apparently good generalship. Strauss was of smaller build and probably is too light for the varsity.

Henry Gale, the former football star and at present assistant coach, appeared to assume his duties, and put the scrubs through their paces. Former Captain Charles Roby was there, too, and constitute the other assistant Stagg has chosen to assist him in his work.

SHORT SEASON FOR THE TIGERS

Good Material to Fill the Vacant Positions in the Eleven—Many Coaches Will Be Present.

Princeton, N. J., Sept. 15.—[Special.]—Princeton will have an unusually short football season owing to the faculty's decision that all football practice should be confined to the time in which college is in session. Accordingly practice will not begin until next Wednesday. Then again, the season will close this fall Nov. 12, the date set for the Yale game.

Trainer Christie arrived in town Monday to get things in working order for his men when they arrive, but in an interview this morning Christie expressed himself quite hopefully about the coming season. He said: "Although we have several places to fill, we will have some material returning to college from last year's scrub, and I look to the incoming freshman class to furnish good men for the scrub, if not for the varsity. The men are all ordered back for Monday, but I shall give them little to do until Wednesday, the college opening day."

The old men to return are: Hillebrand, Captain; Booth, center; Moses and Mahy, Crowdis, guards; Craig and Reitter, half backs; Lathrope, last year's substitute end, is at Montauk Point and will not be mustered out in time to don his playing clothes. Wheeler is out of the game for this fall, as he is suffering from a partial paralysis of the arm.

A head coach has not been decided upon as yet, but the management is making an effort to obtain the services of Langdon Lea, Captain and left tackle on the '96 team. A host of coachers have already signified their intention of returning to help, among them being Howard Brokaw, end in '96; Tyler, Moffatt, George, Finn, and several others who have won their spurs on the gridiron fighting for the orange and black.

To Be Healthy and Strong

Use "Garland" stoves and ranges.

RACE FOR DON QUIXOTE.

SHOWS HIMSELF TO BE A GOOD HORSE IN THE MUD.

Wins Contest at a Mile and an Eighth at Hawthorne in Handy Fashion, Dr. Sheppard Being Second—Crocket Is Favorite, but Is Never Prominent in the Contest—Two Big Fields of Maidens Sent Away—Johnny Reiff Restricted to Two Mounts Daily.

Don Quixote, whose name has put him in bad favor with the racegoers, proved himself almost a stake horse in the mud at Hawthorne yesterday and romped away with the prize in the third race at a mile and an eighth, the feature of the card so far as class is concerned. There were four horses in the race, the other three being Dr. Sheppard, The Devil, and Crocket, all securing some support among the bettors. Crocket was finally installed favorite, although the doughty Don was a close second choice. His ability was underestimated, for he traveled away from the field as though it were anchored when it came to the test in the stretch and had over two lengths to the good at the wire.

Dr. Sheppard was evidently regarded as a doubtful quantity in the mud, for the long price of 11 to 1 was offered against him. He, however, ran a good race and finished second without being seriously troubled. He carried the Don out on the turn into the stretch, but not enough to make any difference in the result.

Sheppard went away in the lead, closely followed by Don Quixote, but relinquished it to the latter as the field passed the stand. At the half the doctor again went ahead and H. Martin rated the Don along behind him until the turn into the stretch, when he went to the front and it was all over.

Hero Jr. Leads the Way.

In the first race a big bunch of 2-year-old maidens went over the half mile, Hero Jr., who closed favorite by a narrow margin, proving to have the speed of the big field.

Verify took kindly to the muddy going and had little trouble winning the second race, at six furlongs, and was eased up at the finish. The field was sent away to a poor start. Organ Pilot turned half way around and stopped Sorrow as the barrier went up and both of them were left. Marzella made up a lot of ground during the race, being off rather badly, and Afamada did fairly well, but Verify seemed to be much the best.

A pretty finish was seen in the fourth race, a mile selling affair, in which Can't Dance beat out David at the wire by a neck, it being a case of which horse was the gamer, and it proved to be Can't Dance. As good as 8 to 1 was offered against Can't Dance, while David was an even money favorite with the second choice.

Bloss rode Dave Waldo to victory in the fifth race at seven furlongs, Richard J. forcing the jockey to his best efforts. The latter was coming fast, having made up a lot of ground from a start almost last in the field.

Another guessing contest was inaugurated in the last race, in which fourteen maiden 2-year-olds went to the post, and those who guessed Falomacita won the money.

The judges yesterday issued a similar order to the one in vogue at Harlem regarding Jockey Johnny Reiff. He can have only two mounts a day hereafter, and he and his brother, Lester, cannot ride in the same race.

Hawthorne Summaries Sept. 15.

Weather clear. Track heavy.

First race, ½ mile, 2-year-olds, maidens, selling, purse $400:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
5-2	Lady in Blue, 99 [Spencer]	7	1½	1½	1½	1½
12-1	Chappaqua, 112 [Doggett]	10	4½	3½	2½	2½
8-5	Oration, 112 [Tarall]	4	6½	6½	4½	3nk

Time, 1:02. Yankee Man, Veracious, General Shafter, Ellerdale, Billy Anthony, Freak, Miss Smith, Consolidator, Etonian, Juvenatus, and Seraphic finished as named. Winner, Mrs. A. N. Barnes' b. f. by Himyar—British Blue Blood. Start good. Won easily. The Lady in Blue was best as weighted, and had about all the luck in the race. Chappaqua closed strong at the end and is promising.

Second race, 1¼ miles, $600 added, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
3-1	The Winner, 105 [Spencer]	4	3½	3½	3½	1½
10-1	Twinkler, 94 [Clawson]	8	6½	6½	4½	2½
7-2	Ben Brush, 105 [Tarall]	3	1½	1½	2½	3½

Time, 1:54. Knight of the Garter, Oxnard, Merlin, Maximo Gomez, Long Acre, Joe Miller, Doggett, and Flamp finished as started. Start straggling. Won easily. The Winner was himself today. He galloped throughout and outclassed his field handily.

Third race, 11-16 mile, 2-year-olds, fillies, the Willow Stakes, $1,000 added:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
20-1	Acushla, 107 [Clawson]	1	4½	3½	1½	1½
10-1	Prestidigit'or, 107 [Sims]	4	3½	1½	2½	2½
3-1	Fair Play, 112 [Mahers]	2	1½	2½	3½	3½

Time, 1:09½. Whiplash, Black Venus, Lady Lindsay, and Effervescent finished as named. Winner, Dwyer Bros.' br. f. by Kenilworth—Crukeen. Start good. Won driving. Acushla is wonderfully improved and got a strong ride. Prestidigitator should be entered for the Futurity. Venus was all tangled up at the start and in all probability got a bully designed ride, and under whip proved all over the track.

Fourth race, 1 mile, the Speculation Stakes, $1,000 added:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
3-1	Gen. Keene, 107 [Maher]	1	2½	2½	2½	1½
20-1	Continental, 109 [Sloan]	2	4½	4½	3½	2½

Time, 1:42¾. Gionoine, Handpress, and Handsel finished as named. Lewisville left at post, start bad. Won easily. There were ten lengths between the first two and the others at the start.

Fifth race, ½ mile, 2-year-olds, selling, purse $400:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
8-1	White Frost, 102 [Bloss]	4	4½	4½	3½	1½
3-1	Sidelight, 102 [Beauchamp]	2	1½	1½	1½	2½

10-1 Murillo, 96 [Clawson] 5 6h 5h 4h 3h
Time, 1:42¾. Whistling Con, Filament, Lady Mitchell, and Her Own finished as named. Frost was lucky and probably the best. She won with a badly judged ride and took the long route. Sarasiar was shut off at the start.

Sixth race, ½ mile, 2-year-olds, maidens:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
1-3	Tyrian, 115 (Maher)	2	1½	1½	1½	1½
15-1	Fairy Dale, 112 [Spencer]	3	2½	2½	2½	2½
40-1	Emma Nora, 112 [Cun'g'm]	4	3½	3½	3½	3½

Time, 1:16¾. Brass, Slasher, Hardy C. Whitt, Witbrow, Julius Cæsar, Napoleon Bonaparte, Excalibur, and Sweet Sound finished as named. Start good. Won pulled up. Tyrian far outclassed the field and can beat much better ones.

Newport Race Summaries.

CHICAGO MEN IN SEMI-FINALS

Macdonald and Smith Win Their Matches in the Golf Tournament.

FOUR PLAYERS REMAIN.

Travis and Douglas of the Eastern Clubs Left to Contest Today.

LATTER BREAKS A RECORD.

SCORES OF THE THIRD ROUND.

Walter B. Smith, Onwentsia, beat George D. Fowle, Merion Cricket club, 7 up and 6 to play.

Findlay S. Douglas, Fairfield, beat J. A. Stillman, Newport, 9 up and 8 to play.

Walter J. Travis, Oakland, beat Foxhall Keene, Newport, 6 up and 4 to play.

A. M. Macdonald, Chicago, beat A. M. Coats, Newport, 9 up and 7 to play.

(BY H. J. WHIGHAM.)

Morristown, N. J., Sept. 15.—[Special.]—Travis had an easier victory over Keene today than was generally expected. Otherwise the results were as expected. The semi-finals lie between Macdonald and Smith on one side and Douglas and Travis on the other; just as predicted, except that Travis takes the place of Tyng. Travis has shown wonderful form for so young a player. He has played golf the last two years and yet exhibits the steadiness and nerve of a veteran. He is certain to play a close game with Douglas tomorrow, but can hardly fail to meet defeat. Form is bound to tell in the long run, and Douglas is undoubtedly the better player of the two.

Again Douglas played a faultless game and finally broke the record of the course by completing eighteen holes in 76. The light rain which fell during the day made the course much easier, especially on the putting greens, so that the phenomenal score of the Scotch player does not in any way make his chances of victory in the finals secure.

Macdonald has improved steadily all the week and his day is sure to come. His hardest match will be against Walter Smith tomorrow. Up to the present time age and experience have invariably proved victorious against the brilliancy of the college boys, but Walter Smith has shown more nerve and endurance than any of his colleagues. The Morristown course is admirably suited to his style of playing, for it gives the advantage to a long driver. On the other hand, like most of the younger players, Smith is weak in the finer points of the game, and there Macdonald will certainly have the advantage. Should Walter Smith make his way into the finals his success would be most popular. He plays the game in the proper spirit and his modesty has charmed every one who has played against him. In any case he has distinguished himself as the finest driver in America and the best of all the younger players.

The contest in the semi-finals is full of interest, but the issue on Saturday should lie between Macdonald and Douglas. If they meet Macdonald will probably win. He is the more dashing player of the two and also the steadier. Nothing could be more popular than Macdonald's victory, because in every match he has played he has shown nerve and generosity.

The long distance has told on many of the players, notably Mr. Fowle, who was beaten by Walter Smith today, but the four men left in are in the finest physical condition and only skill will avail in deciding the result.

FOUR LEFT FOR SEMI-FINALS.

Macdonald, Smith, Travis, and Douglas Are the Winners of Yesterday's Matches.

Morristown, N. J., Sept. 15.—[Special.]—After yesterday's proceedings the amateur golf championship had resolved itself into a contest between Walter G. Travis and Foxhall Keene, James A. Stillman and Findlay S. Douglas, A. M. Coats and C. B. Macdonald, and Walter B. Smith and George D. Fowle. This was the order in which they were scheduled to start, the first pair being down for 10 o'clock sharp.

The long spell of beautiful weather gave every evidence this morning of having given the aspirants quite enough of its presence, ominous clouds and a wind from the northwest presaging a drenching before the day's operations were concluded. As a result mackintoshes and oilskins were in evidence, and the only real sufferers were likely to be the participants themselves, as they would be unable to trammel themselves with additional wearing apparel.

Much as it might add to the discomfiture of the players, a regular downpour was exactly what was needed for the course, especially for the putting greens, for they were showing unmistakable signs of wear, the majority having completely succumbed to the trampling.

The matches today in which the greatest interest centered were those between Travis and Keene and Coats and Macdonald. The consensus of opinion was in favor of Travis in his match, while Coats had quite a following in his match against Macdonald. Of the other matches Douglas was looked upon as likely to defeat Stillman, although the latter is a far stronger player than many give him credit for. As regards the Fowle-Smith match, the latter is unquestionably the longest driver on the course, and by reason of this was expected to win.

Players at Early Practice

Travis was on hand bright and early this morning, and for a man who was considered to be half broken down and in no condition to stand such a strain as he has undergone since Monday he looked as fit as possible. The Oakland man put in a spell on the putting green. Macdonald, too, was early on the scene, and, as he has been driving decidedly short, tried to open out his shoulders from the first tee to better effect.

Prompt to the minute, Travis and Keene set the ball rolling. The first named as usual drove well to the right to the face of the slope and ran to the old green. Keene pressed, as he always does, and half topped his ball, without suffering any damage, however.

This pair was followed by Douglas and Stillman, both of whom got away capital shots from the tee. Coats, in his first essay against Macdonald, caught a beautiful ball, which, however, was a shade too much to the left. His opponent, however, sent a ball which was all carry and little run.

Smith, in his match with Fowle, opened out his shoulders and lined out a beautiful ball, which, but for the sharp incline, would have been on the green. The Philadelphian, on the other hand, was content to sacrifice distance for direction, and lay in a good position.

In the Keene-Travis match the last named topped his second and failed to reach the green, Keene on the like pitched to within putting distance, while Travis on the odd was within ten feet of the hole. Keene lay dead on the like, and the Oakland man, failing to pocket his ball on the odd, lost the hole in four to five. Continuing to the second, Keene topped his tee shot badly, and landed in the punch bowl. Travis got away a beautiful ball in line for the hole and ran it within twenty feet of the cup. Keene, on the odd, overran, and Travis, playing the odd, holed his ball in two. This made matters all square.

Both got away grand shots from the third tee, each man's ball lying within dangerous proximity of the bunker guarding the green. Travis failed to catch his second clean and landed short, while Keene, on the other hand, overdid matters. Both lay their third shots dead, and a half in four resulted.

There was little to choose between the drives for the fourth, both getting well under way for the direction flag. Keene failed to catch his second perfectly clean, and found himself in the bunker guarding his green. Travis on the like resorted to his brassie, and, getting his shoulders well into his work, carried the bunker, and landed in the open to the left of the green. Keene expended two strokes in getting out of the bunker, and as Travis laid his fourth dead he won the hole in five to seven. Travis one up.

Playing the fifth, the Oakland man pressed his iron on his second, and rolled into the bunker protecting the green. Keene on the like was woefully weak, so much so that he luckily fell some yards short of the bunker. He was well up on his third, while Travis just succeeded in popping out of the bunker on the like. The latter's fourth was short, and Keene, laying dead on the link, again had matters all square by holing out in 5 to 6.

Keene pressed badly from the sixth tee, and topped his ball. He repeated the performance on his second, and the hole seemed a gift to Travis. The latter drew his second fine, skirting the woods, and just caught some of the overhanging branches, which prevented a beautiful ball for reaching the green. He was well up on his third, however, and, holing out in 5, won the hole in 5 to 7. Both were short on their tee shots for the seventh hole, while Travis was wild with his second, his ball landing some yards to the left of the green. Keene on the like got away a beauty, which pitched within ten feet of the hole. Travis recovered himself brilliantly on his third, and lay apparently dead. Playing two more, however, the Oakland representative failed to pocket his ball, and Keene, with two for the hole, brought off a gallery putt in three. This made matters again all square.

Travis Drives Too Hard.

Playing the eighth, Travis got too much beef into his second and overran the green to the sand on the far side. Keene scaffed the like badly, and, playing the odd, overran to the far edge of the green. Travis failed to get out on the like, but lay well on the green on the odd. Keene responded by being short. Both just missed long putts for five, and a half in six was the outcome.

Long shots from the tee marked the beginning of the play for the ninth, although neither was particularly favored in the way of lies. Keene elected to take a wooden club for his second and topped his ball into the edge of the parallel bunker. Travis incautiously followed his opponent's example on the choice of a club for his second and both topped and pulled his ball. Playing the odd the Oakland man took a line for the seventh tee and carried to the left of the green. Keene, on the like, landed on the edge of the green, and Travis, failing to lay his fourth dead, lost the hole in 5 to 6. Thus, turning for home, Keene was one up. The scores by strokes were:

Foxhall Keene, Newport—
Out ..... 4 4 4 7 5 7 3 6 5—45
Walter J. Travis, Oakland—
Out ..... 5 5 2 4 5 6 5 5 6 6—44

On the homeward journey in the Travis-Keene match Keene proceeded to drive into the woods from the tenth tee, and, as Travis was well on the green in two, the latter squared matters in 5 to 6. No fault could be found with the play for the eleventh; both lay dead on four, and a half in five was the outcome. Playing the twelfth both men were on the green, but Travis, failing to distinguish himself on the green, lost the hole in 5 to 6. Keene again one up.

Come to Even Terms.

Playing the thirteenth Travis outplayed his opponent through the fair green, and was on the putting green in three, which enabled him to pocket his ball in five, one better than par. This made the men again all square. Both reached the fourteenth green in two, and, holing in three more, a half in five resulted.

Brilliant playing for the fifteenth followed, each man reaching the neighborhood of the green from the tee. Both were dead in two, and a half in three still left matters all square. Brilliant seconds for the sixteenth saw both men within putting distance, and as each man holed his ball in three, another half resulted. Travis was on the edge of the seventeenth green in two, while his opponent was some yards short. The Oakland man then laid his fourth dead, and won the hole in five to six—Travis one up. Two good full shots marked the play for the home hole, Travis' third being some twenty yards short of the hole—his opponent in the meantime laying his ball dead in two. The Oakland man, however, who had been putting brilliantly for him, then brought down the house by holing out on the like, and finishing two up on the morning's session. The score by strokes was:

W. J. Travis, Oakland:
In ..... 4 5 6 5 5 3 3 5 4—40
Foxhall Keene, Newport:
In ..... 5 5 5 6 5 3 3 6 5—43

Smith and Fowle Start Luckily.

In the Smith-Fowle match, both men started out favored by luck. The Philadelphian smashed his second to the fence beyond the green, but had the good fortune to see his ball roll back to the green. Smith did exactly the same thing on the like, and as he stymied himself on his third he lost the hole four to five. Playing the second Smith was dead in two, and holing out in three squared matters.

Continuing to the third, Smith's tee shot landed in the parallel bunker to the left, and as it took him two more to reach the green he lost the hole in 5 to 6. Fowle one up. Both were on the fourth green in three, and as neither accepted a good chance to pocket his ball in five a half in six resulted. Playing the fifth Smith was a little wild on his second, but laying his fourth dead he again squared matters in 5 to 6.

At the sixth Smith drew matters too fine on his second and caught the woods to the left. Fowle was well on the green in three and holing out in five to his opponent's six was one up starting for the seventh. At the completion of the ninth there was no change. Fowle turning for home one up. In the homeward journey, however, Smith covered up matters and drew ahead, finishing seven up. The scores by strokes were:

W. B. Smith, Chicago:
Out ..... 4 4 5 6 5 6 4 5 4—43
In ..... 5 5 5 6 4 4 5 5 6—45—88
George D. Fowle, Philadelphia Country club:
Out ..... 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 7—48
In ..... 5 4 4 5 4 4 5 6 6—43—91

In the Stillman-Douglas match there was little of interest up to the fourth hole. Both made five drives on that, but on his second shot Stillman hit the bunker and rolled into the sand pit and the hole went to Douglas, 3 to 5.

Stillman half topped his ball on the next drive, getting a bad lie. Douglas was short on his approach shot, however, and the hole was halved in four. In playing the sixth hole Douglas made a second shot, but got in trouble later, and the hole went to Stillman, 5 to 6. Stillman hit the sand bunker on his next drive, but his ball did not go into the pit. His second shot was a good approach shot and the hole was halved in 5. Douglas drove finely on the next play and won the eighth hole 4 to 5. Stillman again got into a bunker in the ninth hole play, but lofted out prettily, and the hole was halved in 6.

Stillman won the tenth hole, 3 to 4, Douglas driving out of bounds. The eleventh was halved in 4 and the twelfth went to Douglas, 5 to 6. Stillman, in playing this hole, got into another bunker, to get out of which he had to use two strokes. The thirteenth hole went to Douglas, 5 to 6, and he also won the fourteenth, 4 to 5. He won the next hole by the same score, Stillman got the sixteenth, 3 to 4. The seventeenth was halved in 5 and the last went to Douglas, 5 to 6.

Douglas Equals a Record.

Douglas, by his score of 80 for the eighteen holes, equaled the links record, made by Tyng. He showed himself throughout the round to be a remarkably strong and steady player and is a strong favorite now for the championship. The scores by strokes were:

Findlay S. Douglas, Fairfield:
Out ..... 4 4 5 5 4 5 5 6 6—40
In ..... 4 4 5 5 4 5 5 6 6—40—80
J. A. Stillman, Newport:
Out ..... 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6—41
In ..... 5 4 5 6 5 5 5 5 6—43—84

In the Macdonald-Coats match neither man particularly distinguished himself for the first nine holes; the Chicagoan showed signs of decided nervousness for the first two holes. Playing the first hole, Macdonald was a shade too bold on his second and landed under the edge of the bank to the right. Coats' second was on the edge of the green, and, just stemming the cup on his third, he won the hole in 4 to 5. Playing the second, Coats drove to within fifteen feet of the hole, while Macdonald's tee shot rolled down into the punch bowl. Coats was dead in two, and, pocketing his ball in three, started two up for the third.

There was little to choose between the drives for the third, Macdonald's second being pulled to the left, while Coats on the like was too strong. Both, however, lay dead in three, and a half in four resulted. Playing the fourth, Coats hit the telegraph wire from the tee and drove again without penalty. The latter then took an iron shot for his second, and just failed to carry the bunker. Macdonald on the like elected to play his brassie and cleared the bunker guarding the green. Coats just succeeded in getting out his third and failed to lay his fourth dead. Macdonald, however, settled matters by bringing off a fifteen-foot putt in four.

Playing the fifth, both men found the bunker on their second, and a half in six resulted. The only other feature on the outward journey was a ten-yard putt on Macdonald's part for a half in five at the seventh. Turning for home, Macdonald was one up. The latter proceeded to capture the eleventh, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth holes, and was six up playing the seventeenth. The scores on the homeward journey were:

C. B. Macdonald—
In ..... 4 5 6 5 5 4 4 5 5—43
A. M. Coats—
In ..... 4 6 6 6 6 5 5 5 6—82

At the end of the first eighteen holes the following results had been recorded:

Travis was 2 up on Keene, Douglas 3 up on Stillman, Macdonald 8 up on Coats, and W. B. Smith 7 up on Fowle.

Fowle Gets Away Well.

After teeing for the opening drive in the afternoon, Fowle was well away to a good drive. Smith pulled his ball a trifle, but was lucky in securing a good lie on the fair green. The Philadelphian then made a beautiful mashie approach close to the cup, and was down in four. Smith evened up matters for the second by getting down in four. He also captured the third in three to Fowle's four. The latter won the fourth hole, getting down in five to his rival's six. Fowle also took the fifth in four, the Westerner getting down in five. They halved the sixth, but Smith "stole" the seventh by a fine three, Fowle taking four, bogie figures for the hole.

The eighth went to Smith, four to five, but he lost the ninth, Fowle holding out in five. In the matter of strokes for the out journey Smith did an even forty, while the Philadelphian had forty-nine. This was fast golf. They halved the tenth in four, and Fowle got the eleventh, five to six, and was then dormie seven. The match was finished on the next hole, as they halved in six. The cards read as follows:

W. B. Smith—
Out ..... 4 4 3 6 5 5 3 4 6—40
In ..... 5 4 5 5 4 6 4 5 5—43
G. D. Fowle—
Out ..... 3 5 4 5 4 6 4 5 5—41
In ..... 4 5 5 6 5 5 5 6 6—47

Travis continued his fast play against Keene for the afternoon round, going out in thirty-eight. Macdonald also played in that rare and consistent form for which the Scotch exponents of the game are famous, and the good natured Coats was badly beaten by 9 up and 7 to play.

Douglas' Record Play.

In the afternoon Douglas' game was simply perfect. He went out in 36, breaking W. D. Vanderpool's nine-hole record by a stroke. He took the tenth hole in four and thereby won the match, 9 up and 8 to play.

Instead of stopping he continued on for a record. Finishing in grand style, he came in for an even 40, giving him a total of 76. The best previous professional record was 79, held by Willie Anderson. As Douglas holed out on the last green he received the applause of hundreds of enthusiastic spectators. Here is the record-breaking card:

F. S. Douglas—
Out ..... 4 4 4 5 3 5 4 4 4—36
In ..... 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 4—40—76

Tomorrow Douglas plays Travis and Smith meets Macdonald in the semi-finals.

Onwentsia Golf Tournament.

The third annual golf tournament of the Onwentsia club will begin Oct. 5, and continue until Oct. 8. In addition to the Onwentsia, Ravenoaks, and Walden cup contests, there will be a driving competition, a handicap tournament, and a mixed foursomes handicap. This afternoon the fourth women's handicap will be played. Tomorrow afternoon the fourth Onwentsia Member Cup is scheduled. It is a bogey handicap, eighteen holes, match play. The first tournament of the Westward Ho Golf club will begin Oct. 1.

STEPS TO FORM A REBEL GOVERNMENT IN PHILIPPINES.

Insurgents Assemble at Malolos and Are Addressed by Aguinaldo —Native Leader Does Not Commit Himself.

London, Sept. 16.—The Manila correspondent of the Times, telegraphing on Thursday, says:

"I am the only foreign journalist present at the insurgent congress at Malolos, which has been selected as the temporary capital of the revolutionary government.

"Early this forenoon Aguinaldo, accompanied by a large staff of Generals and Ministers, moved in state from the convent now occupied as his military headquarters, passing between lines of infantry and through streets decorated with palms and banners and packed with thousands of peasants in holiday dress, to the church half a mile distant.

"Here he was received by the assembled delegates and conducted to a platform in the chancel, from which he delivered a brief message in the Tagalon language, afterward repeating it in Spanish. The substance of the message was mostly congratulatory on the happy termination of the revolution and the complete conquest of the territory.

"He made a flowery appeal to the delegates, asking them, by the memory of the illustrious patriots of Phillipine history, to follow the example of England, America, and France in preparing a constitution and promulgating laws to secure the complete and permanent liberty of the people of the Philippines.

"The message excited but little enthusiasm, because it was absolutely non-committal.

"The assembly then proceeded immediately to organize preparatory to a discussion on the proposed constitution and code of laws and the election of a President. The absence of several of the most prominent and influential natives was particularly noticeable, as indicating an intention to hold aloof until the policy of the congress is fully declared."

Washington, D. C., Sept. 15.—General Otis today cabled the War department as follows:

"Manila, Sept. 15.—Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.: Affairs much more satisfactory. Demands for the withdrawal of insurgent forces complied with, and all withdrawn or withdrawing today except small forces in outlying districts, which are not obeying the insurgent leader.

"Aginaldo requests a few days in which to withdraw them by detachments and punish their commanding officers. Over 2,000 already withdrawn. No concessions granted insurgents, but strict compliance with demands of 8th inst. required. General good feeling prevailing.

"Manila quiet and business progressing favorably. No difficulty anticipated. Have been compelled to confine Spanish prisoners temporarily within limits of walled city.

"Otis, commanding."

Barcelona, Sept. 15.—The National Labor society has sent a petition to the government asking it to do everything possible to retain possession of the Philippines and to demand a preferential tariff in Cuba and Porto Rico for Spanish goods.

Hebrews Thank Captain Wheeler.

Members of the Hebrew Protective association at a meeting at Perge's Hall, Jefferson and Maxwell streets, last evening passed resolutions expressing thanks and gratitude to Captain John Wheeler and officers of the Maxwell Street Police Station for their promptness in arresting John Schiecta, one of the alleged murderers of the Rev. Louis Rosenbloom.

England's Loftiest Cliff.

The loftiest cliff on the coast of England is Beachy Head, the height of which is 564 feet.

IDENTIFIES DEAD GIRL.

Home of the Murder Victim at Bridgeport Was in Middleboro, Mass.

SEEN WITH YOUNG MAN.

Her Companion When She Disappeared Is Reported to Now Be Missing.

NO HARM BEFALLS OBDAM.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, Sept. 15.

Identifies the Murdered Girl.

The woman murdered and cut up at Bridgeport was recognized tonight in that city as Marion Grace Perkins of Middleboro, Mass., by a man from Middleboro, whose name is withheld. He is sure of the identification. After the examination Morgue Keeper Cullinan said:

"A man from Middleboro, Mass., called at the morgue tonight and found a striking resemblance between the murdered woman and Miss Marion Grace Perkins of Middleboro. Miss Perkins went to Onset, Mass., three weeks ago today. She left Onset two weeks later. Later that same day she was seen boarding a train at Tremont, accompanied by a young man about her own age.

"The name of this young man is Charles Bourne, a clerk in Middleboro. He had been a friend of Miss Perkins for a year. Both Miss Perkins and young Bourne were highly respected at their native town. A photograph of Miss Perkins was used to identify the body."

Bourne is said to be missing from his home.

Until the above identification the only clew in the mystery pointed at Mrs. "Dr." Nancy Guilford, whose husband, Dr. Henry F. Gill, is in Wethersfield prison for malpractice. The laundry mark "G. 51" has been found on articles of clothing of Henry Guilford, Mrs. Guilford's son, and upon clothing formerly worn by Dr. Gill.

Young Guilford, who lives in New Haven, is master of a steam yacht owned by James H. Parish of that city. He admits that the laundry mark is his family mark and upon his clothing, but resolutely refuses to believe that his mother had a hand in the death of the young woman. He visited Bridgeport today and consulted lawyers.

Comment was made in Bridgeport upon the fact that the bundles in which the portions of the body were found were tied skillfully in sailor knots. According to Guilford he had not been in Bridgeport before for a month.

It is known that Mrs. Guilford, after leaving Bridgeport with her daughter, went to Wellsburg, a small village near Elmira, to visit her brother, who lives there. She made no attempt to hide her identity.

Yesterday Mrs. Guilford visited Elmira and got a check cashed. On her return to Wellsburg she hired a team and drove away. Her daughter today said that she did not know where she had gone.

Henry Burlinson, the Bridgeport butcher who by driving a tired horse into Mattowan aroused suspicion, has been found at Ellenville, N. Y. He accounts in a straightforward way for all his movements.

Richard Ayers, a Bridgeport cigar dealer, and his clerks say they saw at 11 o'clock on Saturday night a young woman who resembled the woman standing in the shadow of a store and apparently looking for some one. Opposite a man was loitering. They feel sure that the woman in the morgue is the woman they saw.

Newspaper agitation has scored another victory for the poor. President Murphy of the Health department today ordered the sanitary lofts of the several boroughs outside the Borough of Manhattan to immediately establish a night service for the relief of poor persons in distress for the want of medical attention. The Superintendents are instructed to have physicians at their several headquarters at all hours of the night, as well as in the day.

A theatrical benefit for a unique purpose, and which promises to be most sensational, is to be given in the El Dorado Casino, Weehawken, on Oct. 1. It will be a testimonial to a murderer now in the county jail under sentence of death. It is to be a popular demonstration in favor of the condemned man, and will serve a twofold purpose.

Theatrical Benefit in the Interests of a Murderer.

The man is Edward Clifford, who two years ago shot Superintendent Wattson of the West Shore railroad, believing him to be responsible for the loss of his position as a railroad detective. It was Clifford who captured Train Robber Oliver Perry when the latter escaped from the Matteawan Asylum, and his friends say Perry put a curse on him, and that he was a changed man from that day until he was landed in jail for the murder of Wattson.

Before the capture of Perry he was one of the best natured, jolliest fellows in Weehawken. He hadn't an enemy, unless it was the railroad tramp. He was prominent in the political and social life of the little township. After the capture, however, he seemed under the ban of a strange hoodoo. The $1,000 reward he received for capturing Perry was squandered; he lost all interest in his work, grew morose, and took to drinking heavily.

He imagined his best friends had become his enemies, and it all resulted in the killing of Wattson. Within six months Clifford was occupying the same cell which Perry occupied in the county jail.

All the prominent politicians of the county will be present at the testimonial benefit, and each holder of a ticket will be requested to sign a petition for the reprieve of Clifford in case a pending appeal in his case fails. It is designed that between the acts the story of Clifford's crime will be rehearsed, and some capable person will present the facts in support of the theory that Clifford was crazy when he committed the murder.

New York Departments Ask for More Money.

New York is realizing what it is to "be a big city" and before the taxpayers settle for the honor of second to London in the rank of municipalities they may be sitting on the bitter stool of repentance.

The heads of city departments who have sent in their estimates for 1899 in nearly every case ask for much more money than they received last year. The Park Commissioners ask for an appropriation of $2,100,900.42 for 1899. They received this year a total of $1,395,455.

The increase, they say, is necessary because of the greater area of park territory. There is an increase of 226 acres in the borough of Manhattan alone.

The Department of Charities has asked for $1,743,582 for the borough of Manhattan and the Bronx, an increase of $384,024 over the amount allowed this year. The same department asks for $64,140 for the borough of Richmond, where $24,745 was allowed this year.

The apprehension in New York banking circles caused by the temporary stringency in money was much relieved today by the official intimation made by Secretary Gage that in order to strengthen the position of the New York banks the government would leave on deposit about $6,000,000 that would in the ordinary course of business have been absorbed in the payments on the new bonds. The prompt action of Secretary Gage considerably relieved the situation, and much better feeling was the result. The interesting feature of the local money stringency has been that Chicago has become a big creditor here. The Chicago banks have plenty of funds to spare, and they have been rushing hundreds of thousands of dollars here to lend at the 4 per cent call money rate. Even the smaller cities in the West have been shipping funds here, and it is said that money was never easier in the West.

To Leave Government Cash on Deposit in Gotham.

While Bridgeport is puzzling over its murder mystery New York is trying to solve one of its own. The body of a woman was found yesterday with a bullet in her brain in a thicket near Stapleton, S. I. A revolver was found in her hand, indicating suicide, but the police are not satisfied that it was a case of self-murder. The woman had been dead perhaps two weeks.

New York Gets a Murder Mystery of Its Own.

Her body was discovered by an old woman. The finding of a torn love letter near the spot in which Mary Claffey made an appointment with some one to meet her in that vicinity led to the belief that the dead woman was the writer. This has proved false, and the letter seems to have no bearing on the mystery.

The woman was about 25 years old and the body was neatly by inexpensively clothed. The only hope of identification seems to hang upon a peculiar badge of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, which the woman wore. A badge of this design is known to belong to only a few members of the association, whose names are known.

There was a dramatic scene in St. Mary's Hospital when Michael and Barney Gilligan met after twenty years' separation.

Dramatic Reunion of Two Brothers in a Hospital.

Last week Michael was brought to the hospital from Camp Wikoff suffering from fever. One day Michael opened his heart to a good sister of the hospital and told her how, nearly twenty years ago, he had run away from his mother and only brother to enlist. The sister listened to his story and then set out to find some of Michael's relations. By diligent search she located the brother in a Harlem blacksmith shop and in a few words told him of his brother.

It took the schedule time for the Harlem brother to reach the soldier brother in Brooklyn. There was a hearty grasp of the hand and a hurried inquiry for the old mother.

As soon as Michael heard that his mother was living he insisted on leaving the hospital to see her.

ANGELL SAYS THE STRONG HAND IS NEEDED IN CRETE.

Retiring Minister from Turkey Says the Situation Requires Vigorous Action by the Powers—Hard to Make Turkey Withdraw.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Queenstown, Sept. 15.—The Teutonic, with its many distinguished American passengers homeward bound, reached here at noon in a thick fog, but there was already the promise of a delightful social voyage.

James B. Angell, the retiring Minister from Turkey, said:

"When I left Constantinople it was clear that the situation in Crete was becoming desperate. Its development and the recent slaughter prove how serious the position is. It requires special and extreme remedies. It is not easy to discern the wisest course to take to restore permanent order, but the action of the powers must be vigorous. It is certain Turkey cannot easily be induced to withdraw. The present lawlessness is deplorable, but Turkey doesn't care. The sacrifice of life is not much to the Turks. Every action of the Sultan, who is an absolute monarch, in defying the powers and refusing to pay recent claims has met with the approval of the people. He is incensed at the refusal of the Admirals to allow him to increase the Turkish garrison in Crete."

"The settlement of the question now becomes absolutely necessary from every standpoint, but Turkey will offer resistance through the Sultan, who has gained great prestige with the people since the Greek war, which strengthened his hand. The whole question is full of anxiety. It may lead to serious complications. America has no interest in Crete save humanity. I consider the Czar's proposal for national disarmament worth a favorable consideration. America always favored such an idea. I believe America will assist in bringing about a reduction of armaments, as huge armies are too burdensome to all countries. As to an Anglo-American alliance, I favor a better understanding without a formal community of interest. I don't think an offensive and defensive alliance possible, but hope any effort to promote a better understanding may succeed. It would lead to greater freedom of trade and many other beneficial results. I shall resume the Presidency of the University of Michigan."

George Gould, when asked about the prospects for rapid transit in New York, replied:

"I've been on a two months' holiday and am unacquainted with recent rapid transit progress or otherwise, and decline to discuss it. I am pleased with the cup challenge. A race is practically certain. Americans may be relied on to give fair play all around. My sympathies are naturally with my country. I hope the Americans will win."

Colonel Hay was not feeling well and remained in his stateroom, where he received the correspondents who boarded the steamer.

"I have nothing to add to my observations in London before leaving," said Colonel Hay. "It goes without saying I take with me the best feelings toward the English people and will continue to entertain and promote such. I could have no other feeling. I must decline to discuss Mr. Chamberlain's interview in New York on the subject of an Anglo-American alliance. I am still an Ambassador and not yet Secretary of State. It would be unwise for me to touch on those subjects."

CRETAN RINGLEADERS ARE HANDED OVER TO THE BRITISH ADMIRAL.

Forty-three of the Instigators in the Massacre Arrested by the Sultan's Troops in Accordance with Noel's Ultimatum.

Candia, Island of Crete, Sept. 15.—Forty-three of the ringleaders in the massacre were today delivered to the British Admiral, and it was considered probable that all the terms of his ultimatum would be complied with without resistance.

An aid de camp of Djavad Pasha boarded the British flagship last evening and announced that he had an important communication for the Admiral. He said that thirty-nine houses from which the British troops had been fired upon had been demolished, and that 113 of the ringleaders of the disturbances had been arrested. He added that the embassies of the powers at Constantinople, in deference to the request of the Sultan, had agreed that the prisoners be tried by an international commission.

This alleged decision of the embassies did not accord with the demands made by the British Admiral, Gerard Henry Noel, and would increase the difficulty experienced in disarming the Mussuimans, as it would encourage them in the belief that the Sultan of Turkey still influences the embassies of the powers at Constantinople. Great Britain would scarcely consent to include the outrage on her flag with the questions of pillage and the massacre of Christians, which are purely international questions. That this is appreciated is shown by the subsequent delivery to the Admiral of the forty-three prisoners.

All the rage, platinum photos, 15 cabinets, 2 styles, $3, at Stevens', McVicker's Theater.

WANTS HIS SON LEGALLY DEAD.

Novel Legal Complications Follow Disappearance of Albert B. Selby in Chicago Eleven Years Ago.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 15.—[Special.]—Edward D. Selby of the prominent Maryland family of that name has filed a petition in the Circuit Court of Baltimore County asking that his son, Albert B. Selby, who went to Chicago eleven years ago and who has not been heard of since, be declared legally dead. Mr. Selby declares that he has used every means to ascertain the whereabouts of his son, but has failed to secure any information in regard to him. He asks that he be appointed administrator of his son's estate.

Spanish Soldiers Reach Home.

Madrid, Sept. 15.—The steamer Leon XIII. has arrived at Vigo with General Toral and 2,478 soldiers and officers from Santiago de Cuba.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO WED to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
William G. Sutin, Dundee, Ill., Alice W. Bailey, Carpentersville, Ill.	31—22
Clarence D. Strow, Fort Dodge, Ia., Alice B. Crane	30—25
Jonan Drasler, Annie Smola	27—22
Stanislaw Rosowski, Mary Ithuczinska	22—18
Robert R. Williams, Cora Campbell	23—18
Rocco Pettnichio, Nicolina Lafratta	23—15
William H. Bowers, East Peoria, Ill., May Healy	47—39
Homer L. Craft, Susie M. Hickok	21—18
Louis Hicks, Cincinnati, Mary Tiernan, same	34—19
Andrew Sagsepanik, Marinanna Csolkoss	32—26
William P. Buchols, Bertha E. Craft	25—21
Frank C. Wanack, Nellie Andree	29—26
Pietro D. Guido, Isabella Pezzuti	27—24
Peter D. Pike, Mary E. Wagner	29—23
Leonard Goranson, Lake Forest, Ill., Elisabeth Swanson, same	33—28
Harold G. Peterson, Susan M. Banta	25—24
Jozef Safra, Caterina Cenek	41—42
Charles Stolle, Annie Redlinm	24—22
Guffery Lindberg, Clara Melcer	26—17
Andrew Morstad, Alma Ostrom	25—24
Thomas Morrows, Congetti Morrone	36—17
John Kilmont, Eurenia Cogger	21—18
Daniel D. O'Brien, Elizabeth Rausch	24—20
James Stanley, Emma Blum	27—19
Peter Carlson, Hilda Johnson	25—28
Arthur F. Harper, Sarah C. Lindahl	43—43
Charles J. Flink, Carrie Larson	30—20
Michael Jurkowicz, Stanislawa Hejsa	29—20
John J. Van Eyle, Hattie F. Bubb	26—20
Mathew Pixius, Mary A. Durkin	23—19
David Rundle, Elizabeth Nelson	31—27
Jozef Nadratowski, Marianna Burdejak	24—19
Emil Jensen, Louise Thies	27—22
George Mindley, Lena Dachnewitz	29—24
Giovanni Altobello, Rosina Dalosandro	22—16
Reinhold John, Annie Hanisch	24—27
Bert England, Jennie M. Raynor	26—24
William Buck, Lizzie Sparklin	28—24
John S. Hogen, Frances Manning	36—23
Charles E. Markey, Mabel Major	27—22
Frank J. Arney, Amelia Runrecht	31—24
Thomas Mary Ellicott	29—26
Adolph L. Ronfort, Cincinnati, O., Catherine E. Nolan, same	23—21
Abraham De Boer, Lydia Gallup	29—21
James H. Warner, Ida Stros	39—37
Albert Havel, Theresa Svedak	26—19
Michael De Grave, Martha Johnston	20—19
James Venters, Louisa Drowl	32—29
Karl Bielle, Margarette Sowadski	26—24
Daniel De Crosbie, Louisa Thill	30—24
Stanislaw Pietrzak, Marianna Kolnacka	23—17
Jozef Eyth, Lizzie Frish	28—21
James J. Sloup, Kittie Ruszaka	22—20

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Sept. 15.—Forecast for Friday:

Illinois and Indiana—Threatening weather, with showers in the early morning in southern portion, warmer, variable winds.

Kentucky—Showers, warmer in western portion, variable winds.

Ohio—Showers, cooler in eastern portion, light variable winds.

Lower Michigan—Showers, light variable winds.

Upper Michigan and Wisconsin—Partly cloudy weather, warmer, light variable winds.

Minnesota—Generally fair, warmer in southeast portion, variable winds.

North Dakota and South Dakota—Fair, cooler in western portions, northerly winds.

Iowa—Generally fair, variable winds.

Missouri—Partly cloudy weather, warmer, variable winds.

Montana—Threatening weather, westerly winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: Sept. 15, 8 p. m.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Max. temp.	Direction of wind.	Precipitation 12 hours.	State of weather.
Abilene	29.74	98	100	S.	....	Clear
Albany	30.06	68	78	S.	....	Clo'dy
Alpena	29.78	62	72	N.W.	.22	Clear
Atlanta	29.78	72	86	N.E.	....	Clear
Amarillo	29.74	82	92	W.	....	Clear
Battleford	29.78	48	70	W.	....	Fair
Bismarck	29.74	72	78	N.W.	....	Clear
Buffalo	29.88	68	80	N.W.	.10	Clo'dy
Boston	30.12	62	64	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
Cairo	29.86	68	80	S.E.	Tr.	Clear
Calgary	29.76	62	70	S.	....	Clear
Charlotte	29.98	70	74	N.	Tr.	Fair
Cheyenne	29.78	70	84	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Chicago	29.80	70	76	S.	.06	Clo'dy
Cincinnati	29.98	66	82	S.E.	.12	Rain
Cleveland	29.92	66	80	S.	Tr.	Clear
Concordia	29.72	78	86	S.E.	....	Clear
Davenport	29.76	72	78	N.	.

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Daily, with Sunday, three months..... 1.75
Daily, with Sunday, one month..... .75
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Note—The laws of the Postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1898.

IF Colonel Paty de Clam is as bad as his picture he is already condemned.

THE public is still left in doubt whether ex-Governor Altgeld has formally accepted the protocol.

THE stereopticon will furnish a most instructive and interesting substitute for the ordinary stump orator.

IF Mayor Harrison persists in his refusal to participate in a banquet on occasion of the coming peace jubilee, that will leave a place vacant for some soldier who has been hungry in Cuba.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY has promised to send a representative to the Czar's international disarmament conference, but will hold himself prepared to renew the war with Spain all the same.

THERE is one locality in the world which has thus far resisted the invasion of the bicycle, and that is Aden on the Red Sea. The United States Consul there, in reply to the inquiry relative to the bicycle industry in that far off quarter, reports that owing to the rough streets and hills and the heat, to which no one can expose himself on the wheel without danger, as well as to the fact that the natives are too poor to buy wheels even if they wanted them, there is no prospect "of a demand in this market for bicycles of any description or make."

THE lively contest for the Republican nomination for Governor of New Hampshire has terminated in the selection of Frank W. Rollins of Concord. The issue in the campaign is a novel one. It is said to be steam vs. trolley, or the domination of politics by the Boston and Maine railroad. It is charged that this company has protected itself against the competition of the trolley in suburban service by its control of the Legislature, from which body all railroad franchises must be secured. It is also charged that five of the State officers paid from the State Treasury are receiving salaries from this company.

BLANCO AND HIS EMPTY CURSE.

It may not be generally known, but the United States now rests under the official curse of Captain General Blanco. That Cuban functionary has carefully registered in print his hope "that this arrogant nation will receive its just deserts," and that the day on which the Stars and Stripes float from the walls of Havana may "mark the beginning of the decay of the American nation." The cause of this unkind wish is the "act of national spoliation" which has deprived the said Blanco of a fat office and robbed him of the heaven-born right to plunder and murder an oppressed people on behalf of an iniquitous government and his own private bank account.

Blanco says he is naturally charitable, but along with this ingenuous confession he also confesses to "a feeling of deep resentment against the United States for its conduct toward Spain in declaring war against us without motive or pretext just at the time when it was receiving from us the highest marks of our friendship and respect." When the Captain General speaks of high marks of friendship and respect, does he refer to the blowing up of the Maine? Certainly it was just about the time of that event that the United States began to get ready to declare war. Perhaps Blanco also regards the continued starving and daily deaths of hundreds of innocent reconcentrados—all in the face of American protests—as another mark of Spanish "friendship and respect" for the United States. If he so regards these two chief features of the Cuban situation last February, it is not strange that he should fail to see any "motive or pretext" for the American declaration of war.

Blanco surely cannot refer to the Spanish promises of governmental reforms in Cuba, for he knows, as everybody knew at the time, that those promises were always made with a wink of the other eye. They were mere bait for philanthropic gudgeons. Blanco never intended to reform the Cuban abuses, nor did Spain ever intend it. The reconcentrados suffered just as much and died just as fast after Blanco had arrived with his bogus reforms as they did under Weyler. America demanded that Spain cease to oppress, rob, and murder the Cubans, and Spain responded with a hypocritical smirk, a windy promise, and a new turn of the screws. These were not marks of friendship or respect. Blanco never pretended they were, and it is too late to begin pretending now. The only thing that really showed the nature of Spanish love was the torpedo deliberately placed by Spanish hands under the Maine. The attitude of Blanco toward that crime of the century is sufficiently shown by the fact that he never took a single step to seek out the perpetrators of the deed. The fiends who murdered 260 American seamen are still walking the streets of Havana, and Blanco has never shown the slightest desire to bring them to justice.

Another thing that Blanco cannot forgive is the fact that the United States accomplished the salvation of Cuba by striking some of the needed blows in Porto Rico and the Philippines. The abolishing of Spanish oppression in Cuba by making them loose its murderous grip on the other islands is a thing which Blanco thinks "ought never to be forgotten." He need not worry; it never will be forgotten, but will be gratefully remembered in the history of human liberty. The only point on which Americans can agree with Blanco is his lament that he was not allowed to fight the American army and navy and die amid the ruins of Havana. As for his curses and the rest of his vaporings, they only reveal the vindictive Spanish character anew. The national decay which he invokes against the greater America has already fastened upon dwindling Spain.

SILVERITES DODGING THE POINT.

The Silverites have thrashed their old straw all over again at the Omaha exposition. Why a dozen or more of their leaders were engaged in this business it is hard to understand.

They talked about every imaginable thing except the real point. They never hinted at the reason why they advocated "the 16 to 1" scheme. They talked about everything else, and completely befogged the issue with their interminable iteration about the "beauties" and "perfections" of the depreciated "white metal," with which they were all deeply in love. It is a hard strain on the patience of sensible men to witness these currency charlatans dodging the point and concealing from their hearers what is the real animus of their scheme.

In the first place all of them vociferously advocate the free and unlimited federal coinage, as full legal tender, of silver dollars whose bullion weighs but 44 per cent of the bullion value of 23 1-5 grains of gold, but why they insist on this ratio they never explain. THE TRIBUNE has tried for several years to induce them to tell the country the secret, but all in vain.

Beginning back in July, 1896, at the Demo.-Pop. convention held in Chicago THE TRIBUNE asked that convention whether it proposed to apply its 16 to 1 free silver coinage to the payment of existing obligations based upon gold dollar values of property sold on credit and money on deposit. Senator Hill of the great State of New York, a member of the convention and one of the Committee on Resolutions, moved in the open convention a resolution declaring and providing that the 16 to 1 free coinage silver dollar was not to apply as legal tender payment to existing debts, or purchases on credit, based on the gold standard. Mr. Bryan, as delegate from Nebraska, and a member of the same platform committee, sprang instantly to his feet and objected to the adoption of this honest amendment, made a short, vociferous speech against it, and moved to lay it on the table; and with a yell the majority of the Populists and Democrats voted in favor of Bryan's motion, and the next day nominated him for President on their ticket.

Bryan's reason for opposing Hill's amendment was tricky, deceptive, and lying; and the State of New York voted against him and his 16 to 1 retroactive platform by over a quarter of a million majority. He made 100 speeches in the State of New York, but carefully avoided all mention of his remarks against Hill's amendment to preserve contracts already made and in process of fulfillment, as required by good faith and common honesty. Bryan talked about almost everything else, but cast no light on his rascally proposition, and evaded and dodged it completely. Nor has he ever explained or justified his barefaced, scoundrelly scheme from that convention day to this, though he is still supporting the black and rotten retroactive feature of his 40-cent silver dollar scheme.

It will be observed that all the fellows who spoke for "silver" at Omaha acted precisely as Bryan did in all his stump speeches and in his book. THE TRIBUNE is justified in saying that this is the secret of their devotion to the debased and depreciating metal which the civilized world has rejected in free coinage, as legal tender money, at the deficient ratio of 16 to 1. when its true ratio of value to gold is about 36 or 37 to 1. The silver question will never be argued on its merits or on honest grounds until its free coinage advocates strike out and cast into the fire their grossly dishonest and swindling purpose of making 16 to 1 apply to the existing eight or ten billions of sales or credit obligations, bonds, and chattels, and deposits for which gold value and standard money have been paid. So long as they refuse to do this they prove their willingness to defraud the credit class—whether the obligations which they hold be in the form of notes, bonds, bank deposits, or unpaid contracts for labor—of half the value of their claims, besides unsettling the value of every class of property from real estate to the products of the farm. This they have studiously evaded from the day Mr. Bryan succeeded in throwing out of the Chicago convention of 1896 Mr. Hill's proposition for an honest settlement of existing debts in accordance with the terms under which they were contracted. By what right, therefore, can they expect the business or industrial classes, whose prosperity depends upon the use of a currency having a fixed and universally recognized value, to place any confidence in their honesty, much less put their interests at the mercy of such harebrained theorists.

ENFORCE THE CLAIMS AGAINST TURKEY.

President McKinley will be supported by the entire country in his determination to insist upon payment by the Turkish government for the property of American missionaries destroyed by the Turks during the Armenian massacre. There is no parallel, as claimed by the Sultan, between the case of the Italians murdered by a mob, while under arrest for crime in New Orleans, and that of the American missionaries in Armenia—though in the former our government paid an indemnity to the families of the victims. In Armenia the Turkish government made no sincere or determined efforts to prevent the atrocities of the rioters, but many of its own agents, including its soldiers, joined in the outrages. The United States is now in an excellent position to enforce its rights and the rights of its citizens in this case, and will win the respect and thanks of the friends of humanity the world over by doing so.

WELCOME TO FOURTH REGULARS.

The fighters of the Fourth Regiment of the regular army are passing through Chicago today on their way back to their regimental home at Fort Sheridan. Their return from the battlefields of Santiago has not been heralded by brass bands and by the popular outpourings of sympathy and sentiment that greeted the volunteer regiments, yet these brave men, too, are heroes and come back with the honors of war thick upon them. The fact that fighting is their business should not rob them of any of the glory that is their rightful due. Nor is there any real lack of warm appreciation for what these brave fellows have done and suffered, though they may not hold the same place in Chicago homes and hearts as the men of the First Illinois, who camped and fought by their side. Their home-coming means just as much to the wives and families on the military reservation of Fort Sheridan, which is their real home and fireside.

The Fourth filled a gallant and perilous part in the memorable capture of El Caney and in the fierce fighting of the following days which closed the battle of Santiago. They were in the trenches during the siege of that Spanish stronghold, and must be credited with their full share of the glory that came to the American flag when Toral surrendered his entire army and left Santiago forever under American control. The regiment suffered fearfully during those historic days and weeks, both from Spanish bullets and from Cuban fevers. It was a skeleton regiment—in the military sense—that boarded the cars last April to go to the front, but it is a skeleton regiment in a graver sense that is coming back. Of the 525 men who went out only 325 are today coming back and many of the other 200 will never return. Some of them fell at El Caney, never to rise, and others succumbed to the deadly fever in the hospitals at Siboney. Scarcely a military hospital in the East is without its representatives of the gallant Fourth today.

These are the men who fight for $13 a month and ask no questions; who die when duty decrees it and make no fuss about it; who expect to take the hard knocks in a campaign and look for no brass bands to herald their return from the wars. They are the bone and sinew of the nation's defense and they deserve more open expressions of appreciation than they are wont to receive. Though Chicago welcomes these heroes back from Cuba in a quieter way than it welcomed the volunteers, it nevertheless greets them none the less heartily, nor will it ever forget the part these sturdy defenders took in the brilliant page of American history written during the summer of 1898—written in part in the blood of the gallant Fourth.

SHAFTER'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

General Shafter's official report of the military expedition against Santiago is a plain recital of events already known. He tells nothing new, though he omits several points which will ultimately have to be incorporated in the history of that campaign. For instance, he makes no mention of the fact that just prior to General Miles' arrival he was disheartened by the strength of the Spanish position and contemplated falling back about five miles to await reinforcements. He also makes scarcely any mention of the part played by General Miles in the final surrender, though Miles was the commanding General and evidently held the chief responsibility during his participation in the Santiago operations. General Shafter shows that the plan of campaign was his own, including the arranging of the two battles of El Caney and San Juan to be fought simultaneously. He says nothing to refute the various criticisms that have been made upon his plan of attack, but as his plan resulted in ultimate victory it is fair to suppose that he did the best the circumstances permitted. He says it was impossible for two weeks after landing to get three days' provisions ashore in excess of those required for daily consumption, but he does not tell where the blame lay for this deficiency. He goes into no details about the measures he took to prevent the outbreak of fever among the troops, nor does he mention the overcrowding of the hospital transports that brought the sick to Montauk Point. The report contains nothing that Secretary Alger could wish blotted out, though it omits some things that the people would like to know.

NO FORMAL ALLIANCE WANTED.

It is reassuring to note that Colonel John Hay, the outgoing Ambassador to Great Britain and the incoming Secretary of State, has allowed no nonsense to get into his head regarding an "Anglo-American alliance." He holds the sensible view that no formal alliance is desirable or permissible on our part. Ever since the delivery of Joseph Chamberlain's famous Birmingham speech last summer British social and political circles have fairly bubbled with talk of such an alliance, but Colonel Hay, while keeping his counsel most discreetly, has apparently entertained in his own mind an unalterable opposition to the whole movement. The British statesmen who are still hoping to negotiate through Secretary Hay a treaty securing American assistance in China will learn in good time that their hopes are without foundation. Colonel Hay does not believe in our mixing up in the Asiatic imbroglio as the ally of any European power, and the American people will heartily indorse that sensible attitude.

We want no offensive and defensive alliance with Great Britain or any other foreign power. Such a proposition cannot be seriously entertained for a moment. We have no need for such an alliance, for the United States is great enough to "play a lone hand" in any international game in which it may be interested. It does not intend to be dragged into any game of that sort which does not concern it, as would inevitably be the case if it tied itself to Great Britain.

Great Britain makes no attempt to conceal the fact that it wants our help and is willing to do almost anything in a friendly way to secure an alliance. Mr. Chamberlain, who is now visiting in the United States, has repeatedly stated in interviews that we need only to name our own terms and they will be met more than half way. But there are no terms on which we could entertain such a proposition. The most that could be done would be to coöperate with Great Britain in some war against a combination of foreign powers in defense of our own rights and interests, where these happened to correspond with Great Britain's interests. Such coöperation would be of our own free will at the time and would cease the moment our rights ceased to be involved.

It is conceivable that we might join Great Britain in repelling an attack in which Russia and France sought to dispossess the British of their possessions in India or Africa or to invade and overpower the United Kingdom, provided the enemies of Great Britain also sought to interfere with our exports of food and raw materials to England. We might feel impelled to protect our own rights of trade and commerce against molestation and to fight side by side with the Britishers for that purpose. Again, it is conceivable that France might undertake, with Russia's powerful aid, to seize and reannex Lower Canada. The United States would hardly consent to stand idly by and see that thing done. Some other contingencies of this sort can be imagined, but not one of them would warrant a formal war union with any foreign power such as this British alliance talk seems to contemplate.

To be friendly with Great Britain is to our interest, and the ties of kinship and of common institutions that exist between us should never be broken or forgotten. The friendly-neutral stand taken by the British government throughout the recent war has been appreciated by the American people and has served to cement closer the informal friendship which we shall always hope to maintain, but when it comes to signing a sort of merger that will make us a participant in every British territorial squabble we must decline with thanks. There would be too much sentiment and too little common sense in such a course to suit the American people. Besides, such alliances are not in conformity with our history. The revolted colonies accepted the aid of France 130 years ago in fighting Great Britain, but there was no alliance in the sense Mr. Chamberlain means. Again, in our war of 1812 we asked for no alliance with any European power in defeating England and would have accepted none if it had been offered.

This nation has set out to carve its destiny with its own hands and it neither asks for nor goes into foreign alliances. Wherever our destiny calls upon us to assist Great Britain that nation may depend upon us to go in and fight its enemies and our enemies with all our naval and military might. If the talk of an Anglo-American alliance means anything more than this it may as well be dropped, for it will amount to nothing.

GOV. TANNER'S GOLCONDA SPEECH.

Governor Tanner opened the Republican campaign yesterday with a speech at Golconda, Ill., the main features of which are printed elsewhere in this issue. The address is local in its tenor and is devoted mainly to what Republicanism and Democracy mean in Illinois. Governor Tanner is in a position to speak with knowledge and authority as to the outcome of the last Democratic administration, and he reviews in detail the management of the State finances and the State institutions. His summing up of Altgeld's so-called "business administration," expressed in figures, is $922,041 plundered and stolen by Altgeld appointees; $1,532,687 borrowed money; and $2,059,225 Treasury deficit. As a campaign argument there is a multiplicity of details and a directness of statement which will keep Altgeld busy in answering during the entire campaign and for some time after. As to the national issues involved in the late war, the Governor is sound and takes a position which will be indorsed by Illinois Republicans. "Our flag has been hoisted in distant and strange places, and we will keep it there; barbarism has made its conquests in the past, why may not the spirit of humanity and civilization claim some of the waste places of the earth? If monarchy and aristocracy can partition Africa and China, why may not a people's republic, with its free institutions, go forth and in the spirit of universal humanity place its shield over the homes and lives of the millions who have been downtrodden? Why should not new lands be opened to American trade as well as to the trade of the nations of Europe?" This is good, sound doctrine.

BARTINE'S BOOMERANG.

In a discussion of the currency question at Omaha on Tuesday last ex-Congressman Bartine of Nevada, replying to Edward Atkinson and Horace White, made a characteristic argument in favor of the 16 to 1 humbug. As reported by telegraph he said:

> The same law that made 25.8 grains of gold a dollar could have made 1 dollar of half that amount, and, under the law making this a standard dollar, if there were only one ounce of gold in the world it would not be worth more than $20.67. The gold standard wherever it existed was a creature of law and nothing else. Gold had no particular intrinsic value. Its value as a money metal was altogether extrinsic, depending upon its relation to other things, and its exchange value was altogether dependent upon the law of supply and demand.

If Mr. Bartine's argument had any purpose it was to justify the United States in passing a law giving a fictitious value to silver and making it instead of gold a monetary standard. To give half the amount of gold now comprised in a gold dollar the full value of a dollar would have required an agreement among the nations using it as a money standard. As every one knows, it has been employed as a standard of value from the earliest ages on account of its comparative fareness and freedom from change by oxidation as well as its luster and fineness of texture, which made it a choice metal for purposes of ornamentation. In the light of these qualities it would be as absurd to say that iron or silver had no intrinsic value. Each has a value in proportion to the uses to which it can be applied.

In saying that "its value as a money metal is altogether extrinsic, depending upon its relation to other things," and that "its exchange value was altogether dependent upon the law of supply and demand," Mr. Bartine has "knocked out" the main prop of his argument in behalf of a silver currency with a value to be fixed by law. A proof of this is furnished in the decline in the value of silver in recent years from overproduction. And yet the main object of his argument was to prove that silver may be maintained at a fixed standard as compared with the more convenient and precious metal (gold) by an act of Congress, without regard to its abundance or inferiority as a money metal. His whole object was, of course, to justify the enactment of a retroactive law making silver a legal tender in unlimited amounts in the payment of debts based on contracts at a gold standard—amounting to many billions for the whole country—and all for the benefit of the silver mine-owners of Nevada and Colorado. Such an act would be gross dishonesty and downright swindling. Yet it is precisely what the Nevada ex-Congressman and his allies are driving at, though he is apparently too much of a coward openly to avow it.

TO INCREASE ASSESSMENT VALUATIONS.

The table of valuation of property for assessment purposes for all the counties of the State, as made up by the State Auditor from the returns of local Assessors, shows a reduction of $20,293,294 as compared with the returns of one year ago, of which $17,623,946 is due to a decrease in valuations in Cook County. The aggregate for Cook County is $180,041,167, which is about the sum which the Equalizing board for the State of New York is talking of adding to the valuation of property for New York City. There is no good or sufficient reason in this State for the reduction in valuations, either in city or country, except the rivalry of Assessors to commend themselves to the property owners and thereby secure their reëlection. There is a simple method of at least furnishing a partial remedy for low assessments within the reach of the State Board of Equalization, and that is to increase the State aggregate, as they have a right to do in accordance with the act passed at the last session of the General Assembly, in the proportion of 10 per cent. Then let the resultant sum be distributed in accordance with equity and justice among the several counties of the State, giving to Cook County, if necessary, one-half the sum—or nine-tenths, for that matter—if justice requires it. In this way a considerable addition to the revenue can be secured, if needed.

THE HOLDUP SEASON.

The holdup men and the house burglars have begun operations earlier than usual in their fall campaign and with a show of industry and a prospect of immunity from police interference which foreshadow a rich harvest. The holdup men have selected the early morning hours, when the world is not yet astir, and the saloons which at that time are not likely to have customers about, for the scene of their operations, while the latter have selected the evening hours when people are apt to be away visiting. Yesterday morning the long man and the short man called at several saloons in the down-town district and secured enforced contributions at the point of the revolver sufficient to keep them from want for some time to come. As both the raiders were well armed and there was not the slightest danger of police interference, they had no difficulty in securing the contents of the cash drawers. Having succeeded so well in these cases there is no reason to suppose they will discontinue operations, and from now on through the winter an active state of the holdup market may be anticipated, as well as a frantic condition of impotent activity at police headquarters. If the gamblers have had sufficient influence, as is alleged, to retire those officers who have been too active in closing up dens to the remote districts of the city, it is not impossible the holdup men may also have a sufficiently strong pull to deter the force from interfering with them, although their operations at present are confined to the saloons, which are supposed to be under the special protection of the City Hall.

IT should be a source of profound thanksgiving that the war closed early enough to give the people time to prepare for the chrysanthemum season.

WE learn with mingled emotions that Queen Wilhelmina behaved with the greatest self-possession and presence of mind when the recent attempt was made upon her life and that no such attempt was made.

THE Philadelphia Times' popular fund for a sword for Admiral Schley amounts now to about $1,300 and is still climbing. A great deal of good stuff is going into that sword.

GENERAL WEYLER would fit well into some small island in the Pacific a long way from any other island.

BLANCO has faith that this arrogant nation will get its just deserts. His faith should be all the stronger when he reflects that Spain is now getting its deserts in large measure.

GENERAL SHAFTER reports hard fighting in the neighborhood of Santiago.

GOOD morning. Have you heard from Golconda?

IT will be champagne.

IN A MINOR KEY.

According to Illustrious Precedent.

Stranger (in search of information)—"But suppose one of the bosses, as you call them, should be absent from a meeting of your City Council when there is some important action?"

Citizen—"Well, he gets his share of the prize money, just the same."

Has Its Uses.

The eminent surgeon closed his pocketbook with a snap on the $100 fee a wealthy patient had just paid him for a successful operation for appendicitis.

"Tell me the appendix vermiformis is a useless organ, will you!" he soliloquized.

Infallible Sign.

"What! Highfender? He's no athlete."

"How do you know he isn't?"

"He's never had any photographs taken with a sweater on."

Profitable Occupation.

American Traveler (in Switzerland)—"What is the principal industry in this part of the country, may I ask?"

Up-to-date Native—"Ve hellup Amerigan travelers sbend deir monish."

Breaking the News Gently.

"Is this where Mrs. Sadsby lives?" asked the bearded stranger.

"Yes, sir," replied the woman standing in the door of the cottage.

"Wife of Andrew Sadsby, who went to sea several years ago and was supposed to have been lost?"

"Yes, sir."

"Madam, I bring you news of your husband."

"Is—is he alive? O, is he still alive?"

"Perhaps it would be hasty to say that. But—"

"What do you know of him? Tell me quick!"

"That's what I am trying to do, ma'am. Six weeks ago your husband, Andrew Sadsby, was found on an island in the South Pacific. He had been shipwrecked and cast ashore. For years he had lived there, subsisting on shellfish and bananas, with an occasional cocoanut, and—"

"Isn't he coming back?"

"I cannot venture to give you any information yet as to that. You must prepare yourself, ma'am, for—"

"He is sick! He is dying!"

"At the time he was found, to tell the truth, he was sinking rapidly."

"And then he won't keep me in suspense!"

"I won't, ma'am. He was sinking rapidly, as I said, but he sank because he was diving for pearls. He came up again. Diving for pearls is a highly profitable occupation. Your husband, Andrew Sadsby—his first name, I think you said, was Andrew—"

"Yes! Yes!"

"Your husband, Andrew Sadsby, had spent a considerable portion of his leisure in diving for pearls. You will understand that he had, inevitably, a large amount of unoccupied time on his hands. He became an expert at pearl diving. At the time he was found he had accumulated a large—I might say a handsome collection of valuable pearls, and as his facilities for disposing of them were naturally limited he had them all yet. The rest is soon told. He paid his passage to his native land with pearls, he turned them into money in New York City, he took a train for his old home, and—Susan Jane, don't you know me?"

"Andrew!" she shrieked.

. . . . . .

The next day he had his beard removed, and his faithful wife recognised him.

[Note—Prize magazine story, boiled down.]

PERSONALS.

General Herbert Kitchener was born in County Kerry, Ireland.

Sir William Russell, the veteran war correspondent, is as keen a golfer at 75 as most men half a century his junior, and infuses into the game all his usual vigor.

The Hon. Charles Denby, former United States Minister to China, has returned to America after the almost unprecedented record of thirteen years' continuous service as Minister.

Grant Allan can boast of having English, Scottish, Irish, and French blood in his veins. He was born in Kingston, Ont., fifty years ago, and one of his appointments, after a distinguished university career at Oxford, was that of principal of the then newly established government college at Spanish Town, Jamaica.

Mrs. Mary Doulitt, wife of Captain Doulitt, a boat builder of New Orleans, has passed a brilliant examination as a steamboat pilot, and is a member of the American Association of Masters and Pilots, having been admitted unanimously on a high rating as to knowledge and bravery. Mrs. Doulitt has been married fourteen years, and most of that time has been spent with her husband on the water.

A German correspondent at Lisbon writes that the King and Queen are popular with the Portuguese, and quite affable. At the circus they nod and smile at their acquaintances. While the national hymn was being played every one stood up. The King also stood, but kept on smoking serenely. He walks the streets alone, and is recognised and greeted on all sides.

FUNNYGRAPHS.

"My husband is hard to please." "He must have changed considerably since his marriage."—Vanity Fair.

"And did he fall on his knees when he proposed?" "No, but he was so rattled that he stepped on the cat and fell on his neck."—Ex.

Another Instance.—"Maud says she is madly in love with her new wheel." "Huh! Another case where man is displaced by machinery."—Indianapolis Journal.

"So, sire, you have lost your yellow jacket, again," said the sympathetic friend. "Yes," answered Li Hung Chang; "but I'm not as much worried about it as I was. I thought at first that I had left some loose cash in the pockets."—Washington Star.

"He is the stupidest man—he never opens his mouth without putting his foot in it." said the young girl of the clerk who had taken her to the Natatorium. "Perhaps that is the only way he can make both ends meet on his small salary," remarked the insurance man.—Spokesman-Review.

The Denver Times reports a little boy asking his father, who was about to go fishing: "What are you going to use that whisky for, papa?" "To throw on the water, my son," was the reply. "Now, don't tell him stories," chimed in the mother. "What's the difference—he ain't old enough to find out to the contrary." This was dad's version of the case, but imagine his surprise, on his return, to hear the following dialogue between the mother and the boy at the supper table: "Well, Johnny, did you have a good time with papa?" "You bet; awful good time." "And did you see papa throw whisky on the water so he could catch fish?" "Yes," was the reply, "but he drinked the water first. That was a part of it that I couldn't understand."

FROM THE ILLINOIS PRESS.

The Honolulu fellows are all in favor of retaining the Philippines. Out there the islands do not seem to be so far away.—Peoria Herald.

There will be no more peace in that proposed celebration of a peace jubilee in Chicago if John Peter Altgeld can't be the whole thing.—Springfield News.

General Fitz Lee is going to defy the free silver sentiment in Virginia and make a race for the Senate. This ought to make a pretty fight between heroism and Populism.—Joliet Republican.

Mrs. Matilda B. Carse still has hopes of saving the W. C. T. U. Temple in Chicago, and she has a plan. She wants 100 persons to give each $1,000 and 100 other persons to give each $100 toward lifting the debt from the building. The plan is simple and if Mrs. Carse can only find the persons she wants the Temple will be saved.—Bloomington Pantagraph.

OF INTEREST FROM EXCHANGES

Best Way to Investigate the War Department Is by a Committee Appointed by Congress.

It will be no great misfortune if the President's present plan for an investigation of the War department's management of the war should fall on account of an unwillingness to serve on the part of most of the distinguished gentlemen whom he has selected as investigators.

One after another of the committee as originally constituted has declined the task. The only acceptances thus far reported are those of the President of Johns Hopkins University and the Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic. No doubt they would prove competent and impartial investigators; but the reluctance of such citizens as General John B. Gordon, ex-Secretary Lincoln, ex-Secretary Lamont, and ex-Senator Manderson to undertake the task assigned to them, under the conditions inseparable from it, is perfectly natural and perfectly sensible.

Of the sincerity of Mr. McKinley's desire to reach the truth by this method there will be no question in any decent mind. The President has felt the need of prompt action, and he has adopted the only method immediately available and open to his own initiative.

Nevertheless, an investigation by a committee of this sort would be unsatisfactory and inconclusive, for the reasons here mentioned:

1. It would be regarded by all critics of the War department's conduct of the war as an executive investigation into executive affairs, and therefore, in a certain sense, as an ex parte inquiry.

2. Whatever the ability and integrity of the investigators chosen by the President, the committee would be without legal power to compel the attendance of witnesses, or to compel witnesses to testify, except so far as military witnesses were concerned, and then not directly by the exercise of its own authority as a tribunal, but only indirectly, through the interposition of the authority of the War department; that is to say, of the service under investigation.

3. Such conclusions as the committee of inquiry might reach as to the remedy for defects and evils discovered, and such recommendations as it might make for the correction of these defects and evils, would be wholly unofficial, so far as concerns the only source of remedy, which is the legislative department of the government. If adopted by the President and by him brought to the attention of Congress, the recommendations of the committee might reach Congress finally through a legitimate channel; but it is not merely as an advisory board to the President on the subject of the reorganization of the War department that this investigation is proposed.

The President is right in desiring a searching and impartial inquiry into the practical workings of the present bureau system of the War department during the recent campaign. Such an investigation is requisite not only for the sake of historical truth but also for the good of the army and the avoidance of unnecessary errors in the next emergency. A verdict rendered after an adequate examination of all the facts, and rendered by such authority as will carry weight with the whole country, will quiet much unreasonable criticism, restore public confidence, in some respects unnecessarily shaken, and at the same time lead directly to the correction of proved defects, to the better coördination of the various branches of the administrative service upon whose harmonious action the health and lives of our soldiers to such an extent depend, and consequently to the efficiency of the army and the glory of the flag.

Our system of government provides the machinery for such an investigation. It should be prosecuted by Congress, in no spirit of factional or political hostility to the War department, but in the highest patriotism and as the first step to the perfection of our military arm.—New York Sun.

Service Fit for Sovereigns.

After a war so short and successful that it has surprised other nations, a vain people might be content to bask in the sunshine of general applause and a weak nation might think it had done enough. But Americans complain because remarkably good work was not as good as it might have been. Nothing less than the best possible satisfies them. Their raising of 200,000 men in a few days was a notable feat, but the men might have been better equipped. The death roll from a war in the tropics and in the most deadly season was surprisingly small, but there were lives lost which might, perhaps, have been saved. It is a fine trait of character to be content with nothing short of the highest possible achievement. But it ought not to be marred by forgetfulness of the fact that the record has been worthy of high credit.

There is a curious undertone of preparation in all American comments on the incidents and results of this struggle. Americans consider that enough was done to conquer Spain, but they constantly ask themselves what would have happened if the war had been with a strong power. That thought gives weight to current criticisms. Men are not content, for the reason that the best possible results, which were not attained, nor in this war necessary, might have been necessary to turn the scale in a different contest. The American does not want war. But he wants to be prepared to meet war with the highest possible skill and success if it must come, and therefore takes this conflict with Spain as a valuable disclosure of things that need to be set right.—New York Tribune.

The Regulars.

No State'll call him "noble son,"
He ain't no ladies' pet;
But, let a row start anyhow,
They'll send for him, you bet!
He don't cut any ice at all
In fashion's social plan,
He gits the job to face a mob—
The reg'lar army man;
The millin', drillin',
Made fer killin',
Reg'lar army man.

They ain't no tears shed over him
When he goes off ter war,
He gits no speech nor prayerful "preach"
From Mayor or Governor;
He packs his little knapsack up
And trots off in the van,
Ter start the fight and start it right—
The reg'lar army man;
The rattlin', battlin',
Colt or Gatlin',
Reg'lar army man.
—L. A. W. Bulletin.

Widespread Interest in Golf.

What is it that makes the game of golf so popular? It can be played by everybody. It is as delightful a recreation for a woman as for a man. It has enough of leisure about it to commend it to the non-athletic player, yet it possesses sufficient excitement to keep one constantly interested. It is not like tennis, that is essentially a game of youth, in which one may be champion at the age of 20, but is sure to be defeated in a short time by the younger player who faces the net, for some of the finest golfers living are graybeards. It commends itself to women, for it requires more skill than strength, and is not a violent game like tennis. It induces one to walk miles over the links, and has done away with that bête noir of the health seeker, the monotonous "constitutional walk." And there is no game that is more conducive to sociability.

These are some of the attractive characteristics of golf that have made its popularity lasting, and if you doubt that it has "come to stay" as a glorious outdoor sport look about you among your friends who play the game and notice the truth of the saying "Once a golfer always a golfer"—its neophytes become confirmed devotees.—New York Herald.

New York's Crime Against Children.

It is almost pathetic to read of the thousands of children who are being turned away from the public schools of Greater New York because there is no room to accommodate them all. There were no less than 400,000 children applying for admission when the schools opened there on Monday morning, and more than 20,000 of them were crowded out. The great city is rushing the completion of new school buildings with all possible haste, but there doesn't seem to be any chance of catching up with the demand right away. Meanwhile, the school authorities are discussing the propriety of dividing up the school day so as to give all the children half a day's schooling at least.—Boston Herald.

New York Republicans for Roosevelt.

Everybody is for Roosevelt; the people, because they want him; the politicians, because they need him. Platt will head his ticket with the name of a man whom he knows he cannot control as Governor in the hope that the magic of that name will enable him to elect a Legislature which he can control.—Buffalo Express.

America's Production of Precious Stones.

The United States has become a large producer of some varieties of precious stones. New Mexico's output of turquoises is larger than all of the rest of the world combined. Thousands of carats of rough sapphires are sent to London from Montana every year, where they are cut and polished more cheaply than would be possible in this country. Few of these are of as fine color as the best imported stones, however.

The lovely vivid green hiddenite, or lithia emerald, is found in North Carolina. It has never been found outside the United States. In our own New England States occur gems of remarkable beauty. The golden beryls of Connecticut are of a clear golden yellow, as their name implies. From Royalston, Mass., have been taken aquamarines of an exquisite sea-blue color, which are as fine as are found in any part of the world.

But to the State of Maine belongs the honor of producing the gem that because of its great range of color and remarkable dichroism, as well as the great beauty of its uncut crystals, deserves to be called the queen of American gems. This stone is interesting to the mineralogist on account of its complicated structure, being made up of many different elements. Not only are the Maine tourmalines the most remarkable produced in the United States, but some of the colors from them are by far the finest found anywhere in the world. The stones were discovered in this locality in 1820, and some of the crystals taken from the surface pockets at this time may now be seen in the imperial collection of minerals at Vienna. The mines of Paris, Me., have been worked since 1871, under the direction of Mr. A. C. Hamlin of Bangor. The largest fine gem taken out weighed sixty-nine and one-fourth carats, and is of a superb light green color, and absolutely free from flaws. It was suggested at the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science that the tourmaline be adopted as our national gem. It certainly deserves to be.

From the fresh water shellfish of the ponds, brooks, and lakes of the United States have been taken, during the last few years, many beautiful pearls of remarkable luster and color. They have found a ready market in London at high prices.

Many other American gems deserve favorable mention, such as the chrysoprase from California, which resembles the rare apple green Chinese jadeite, the ruby colored garnets from the West, the aquamarines from North Carolina, and rose quartz from South Dakota.—Time and the Hour.

Promotions in the Navy.

In a symposium on the present method of promotion in the United States navy, printed in the Boston Globe of Sept. 11, Admiral George E. Belknap makes the following criticisms and suggestions for a fairer system:

Is the present system of naval promotion the best that can be devised? I say emphatically, No! and, judging from the expressions of discontent and of condemnation heard in every naval direction, such undoubtedly would be the answer of the great bulk of the service to the question. Nothing, indeed, could be more inadequate than the recognition Admiral Dewey has as yet received for work well done. But that is the fault of the law governing promotions and not because the government and the people have not wished to confer the highest honors upon Dewey, the most distinguished figure of the war.

The system of advancement by numbers in leap-frog movement is faulty. It angers the many; it satisfies none. Under its authority some officers during the present war found themselves suddenly shot ahead half a dozen numbers, only to be pulled half way back a few days later, thus creating not only confusion but ill-feeling.

They do these things better in the British service. If an officer performs an act of great heroism he is likely to receive the Victoria Cross, the most valued decoration the Queen can bestow upon a subject. Other decorations, such as medals and clasps, are given for good service, whether in the work of war or in days of peace. Good service pensions are also conferred upon officers of distinguished merit and performance.

An officer who receives the Victoria Cross

MILES HAS NEW PLANS.

Proposes a Different Basis for Reducing the Volunteer Army.

COST OF WAR TELEGRAMS

Chairman Babcock Reads the Signs of Republican Success.

TROUBLE OF ALASKA CONSUL

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., Sept. 15.

General Miles has a proposition to reduce the size of the volunteer army which he believes will meet with the approval of every soldier in the volunteer army, as it would permit the men who desire to remain in the service to do so and allow those who wish to be mustered out to be discharged.

Miles' Plan to Reduce Volunteer Army.

The proposition is to reorganize the volunteer army by reducing the regiments to eight companies instead of twelve, as now constituted, and reducing the number of men in each company to 75 instead of 106, as at present.

This would reduce the army to less than half of its present strength, as the reduction would amount to 665 men to each regiment.

This proposal, if adopted, would apply to the whole volunteer army, and, of course, the troops which have been ordered mustered out. These regiments, although on furlough and under mustering out orders, are still under the control of the War department, as only two organizations, the Rough Riders and two battalions of Iowa artillery, have been mustered out.

General Miles asserts that if his scheme is adopted it will stop all dissatisfaction in the future, as portions of regiments could be discharged and not force men who desire to remain to be mustered out.

This proposition is antagonized by General Corbin, who says such a change would involve too much work, and army officers are interested in the sparring between the commanding General and his Adjutant to see which will win.

Paymasters G. E. Picket, H. B. May, S. C. D. Hayes, and C. D. Gill, who are among those withdrawn from Santiago, have been ordered to Chicago.

Large Bill for Telegraph War Service.

One of the largest telegraph bills ever rendered will soon be presented to the War department as a result of the war with Spain. Nearly all of the correspondence of the department has been carried on by telegraph, the mail correspondence having been practically abandoned. Orders for supplies, equipments, enlistments, movements of troops, mustering out, assignments of officers, transfers of men, and orders of every description were sent by wire.

Since the beginning of the war the small telegraph office at the War department has sent out and received 125,000 telegrams, some of which had nearly 2,000 words in them. Besides these messages thousands were delivered by the telegraph companies by messenger, and it is impossible to tell at this time the exact number of telegrams handled. It cost the government $5,000 to notify Generals Miles, Shafter, and Merritt of the signing of the procotol which provided for the suspension of hostilities. The toll to Manila is $2.25 per word, to Porto Rico $1.84, and Santiago 75 cents. The cablegrams to the Generals of the army contained over 1,100 words. Aside from this, Admiral Dewey and Sampson and other naval commanders had to be notified, and altogether it was a rather expensive, though welcome, act on the part of the government.

Senator Clark of Wyoming says that since 1896, when the fusionists carried the State by majorities of less than 500, conditions have so changed that he expects the Republicans to win by a good majority. A full State ticket and members of the Legislature are to be elected and Republican success will mean the return of Senator Clark.

Chairman Babcock of the Republican Congressional committee, who has just returned from New England, says: "The people are not slow to credit the good times to the beneficent effects of Republican administration and Republican legislation. The Dingley bill is producing splendid results for the working people.

Republican Prospects in New England.

"Factories are running on full time, the men are receiving good wages, and there is no complaint. Three or four years more of undisturbed political conditions will place the people upon the level of prosperity and good times which they enjoyed before the Democratic administration and the destructive effects of the Wilson tariff law pulled them down.

"I asked one of the most prominent business men of Boston what would be the effect upon business conditions if a free silver House of Representatives should be elected this fall. The answer was direct and laconic: 'There will be a crash,' he said."

It has been decided that the Mauser rifles captured from the Spanish shall be overhauled at the government arsenals and sold. It being believed that the relic hunters will bid more than their actual value. Another batch of live relics will be the horses of the Rough Riders, which will sold at auction in New York.

His Salary Too Small for the Klondike.

Consul McCook at Dawson City reports to the State department that he is having a hard time maintaining himself on his salary and allowances. At his salary and the high rates which prevail in the Klondike he estimates that he can live without incurring debt for about three weeks, and has asked the department for relief. The department is helpless, as Congress fixes the Consul's salary, and he will either have to resign or grin and bear his predicament. Consul McCook receives a salary of $3,000 per annum and is allowed $600 for office rent. Both are totally inadequate. The miners demand $300 for a miserable hut and the Consul complains that he has no place from which he can fly the American flag and transact public business.

He receives no fees and is prohibited by law from engaging in any other pursuits, and has no way in which to sustain himself unless he can pick up a stray nugget of gold without performing any labor. The Consul forwarded a copy of the Klondike Nugget, a semi-weekly paper which costs 50 cents per copy, and in which appear many queer advertisements.

Today the Aileen, the last ship of the patrol fleet, was put out of commission. The training ship Portsmouth was returned to the State of New Jersey and the St. Louis to Pennsylvania. Nothing now remains of the fleet, and when the report is made concerning its work it will be but a memory of the war.

Not long since the Postoffice department had occasion to call the attention of a postmaster in a small Missouri town to complaints made to the department regarding the conduct of his office. In response to the department's letter the postmaster sent the following reply:

Reply of a Postmaster to His Enemies.

"The postmaster and complainant live on adjoining lots. The complainant is a thin, cadaverous, sour-visaged, lantern-jawed individual, completely sterilized, and much devoted to cats, of which he has a varied and interesting assortment. The postmaster has a boy—not a bad boy, as boys go, but just a boy. Other neighbors have other boys. One day, inspired by the imps which are charged in mystic lore with being responsible for all the wickedness of the world, these other boys inveigled the complainant's cats into a race with a neighboring dog, from which pastime the cats returned in a somewhat ruffled and dilapidated form; whereupon complainant became exceedingly wroth and at the first opportunity interviewed the postmaster's boy in the back alley relative to the said cat race, and, notwithstanding the boy's earnest denial of any participation in the sport, backed by an offer to prove an alibi by showing his presence in the swimming hole at the time of the race, the complainant continued to charge him with wrongdoing and to revile him in heated and forceful language, until the boy, stung by charges of which he was not guilty, gathered sundry old tin cans, discarded boots, and decayed vegetables in the back alley and when the shades of night were falling fast elevated them into the air at an angle which caused them to fall into complainant's backyard; since which time the administration of this postoffice has utterly failed to find favor in the sight of said complainant."

Adjutant General Corbin is to be the guest of honor at a dinner given by Mrs. Potter Palmer at Newport Saturday night.

Senator Sewell of New Jersey, who declined the place of Major General of volunteers rather than give up his seat in the Senate, is opposed to the retention of the Philippines. "As long as this question is unsettled," he said, "it may be truthfully said that the war is not over in the sense in our being relieved from annoyance and irritation and the necessity of retaining an army on a war basis, and without actual fighting. If we retain the islands we shall have to maintain control of them by military force and endure all the annoyance, expense, and danger of the occupation of hostile territory. It would be many years before we could count on relief from this strain."

Senator Sewell Opposes Keeping the Philippines.

Fighting Bob Evans has been relieved from the command of the Iowa at his own request, and Captain Silas Terry, now at the Norfolk navy yards, will sail the battleship to Honolulu. Captain Evans now has a record of sixteen years of sea duty. He will go on one of the naval boards.

NEWS FROM KOYUKUK RIVER.

W. E. Metzel of Chicago Tells of Illinois Prospectors in the Klondike.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 15.—[Special.]—The first news received this year from the Koyukuk River, the Mecca of some 2,000 prospectors and about thirty-two steamers, was brought here today by William E. Metzel of Chicago, who has just returned from the forks of the river. He went North as a member of the Alaska Union Gold Mining company, which built the Alaska Union in Bering Sea and nearly lost it before getting into the Yukon. The Alaska Union led the rush up the Koyukuk. Metzel's story is as follows:

"We left Koyukuk Post on the Yukon about the middle of July and left Union City Aug. 20 in an open boat, and on the way to the Yukon passed thirty-two steamers bound up. Every one had an expedition on board and all were hopeful of success. The first party met with came up river in the steamer Kyle of Boston. They located near Arctic City, or rather near the former site of the city, for every cabin has been washed away. They were washing gold in the gulches toward Nulato. Among the other expeditions were several from Illinois. Almost up to the forks was the stern-wheel steamer Illinois, manned by a Galesburg company. Then there was the Luella, with a number of Chicago women on board. A little further down was the Argo, with another Chicago party."

DR. SAMUEL ELIOT IS DEAD.

Former President of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., and Well Known in Literature.

Beverly, Mass., Sept. 15.—Dr. Samuel Eliot, former President of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., is dead at Beverly Farms, aged 78 years.

He was a notable contributor to literature. His first published work was "Passages from the History of Liberty." Mr. Eliot also published a "Manual of United States History" and the "Life and Times of Savonarola," and had written articles for various periodicals.

He was appointed professor of history and political science in Trinity College, Hartford, in 1856, and was President of that institution from 1860 to 1866. Later he was Superintendent of the Boston Public Schools. He was a grandson of Samuel Eliot, who founded the Eliot professorship in Harvard University, and a cousin of President Eliot.

George Gebert.

George Gebert, 67 years old, died on Wednesday at his home, Thirty-first street and Vernon avenue. He left a widow and two children, Albert and Bernard F. Gebert. Funeral services will be held on Saturday afternoon at the residence.

Gilman Cheney.

New York, Sept. 15.—Gilman Cheney, President of the Canadian Express company, and a Pacific coast '49er, is dead in Montreal, aged 76 years.

Professor J. W. Johnson.

Eugene, Ore., Sept. 15.—Professor J. W. Johnson, who for seventeen years prior to 1893 was President of the State University, is dead.

GETS NO MARRIAGE PORTION.

Italian Marquis Fails to Win Suit for Thirty Thousand Dollars from His Mother-in-Law's Estate.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 15.—Marquis Luigi Carcano of Italy got an adverse jury verdict in the Supreme Court today in his suit against John M. Merriam, administrator of the estate of Emily Merriam, deceased. The action was to recover $30,000, the equivalent of 150,000 lire, which he declared the defendant testatrix contracted to pay him five years from date as a marriage portion on his marrying her daughter, Caroline M. Soren. There were qualifying conditions in the written contract, and the defendant's claim of a breach of these conditions annulled the contract.

TO FORTIFY ST. JOHNS, N. F.

British Officers Making Surveys in the Vicinity of the Newfoundland City.

St. Johns, N. F., Sept. 15.—The British special service vessel Columbine, on duty in these waters for fisheries supervision, has been engaged for a week in surveying the coast line twenty miles north and south of this port in conjunction with parties of naval officers. There is good reason to believe that the surveys have been undertaken with a view of fortifying St. Johns, which, it is reported, is the plan of the British Admiralty next spring.

Warren P. Palmer Assigns.

Warren P. Palmer, proprietor of furnishing stores at the Ashland Block, the Hartford Building, and 42 Jackson street, made an assignment yesterday in the County Court of his entire stock for the benefit of his creditors, naming Richard H. Kropf as assignee. His assets are estimated at $15,000; liabilities, $10,000.

Thunder-Storms Predicted Today.

Professor Cox predicts thunder-storms and continued unsettled weather for today. No heavy storms are looked for, but generally cloudy weather and frequent showers. The temperature yesterday varied but slightly, the maximum being 76° at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and minimum 62° at 6 a. m. The rainfall was 15-100 of an inch.

IF YOU LACK ENERGY

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It vitalizes the nerves, helps digestion, feeds the brain, makes life worth living. It is a medicine, a food, and a delicious beverage.

EDIT ARMY REPORTS.

Evidence That Official Documents Are Shorn of Objectionable Passages.

SLIGHT TO GEN. MILES.

Shafter's Language Is Taken as a Direct Affront to the Commander.

SERVES TO WIDEN BREACH.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 15.—[Special.]—General Shafter's report on the operations in Santiago has been freely criticised today by army officers, who insist that the document has been carefully edited. This is considered quite natural under the circumstances, especially if General Shafter's report contained the information which he is known to have imparted to Secretary Alger personally.

Some of the reports which have been made to the War department will be shorn of the objectionable passages, and had General Kent's report, which embraced references to the Seventy-first New York, not been given out at Santiago it is probable that document would have been edited also.

Reports which reflect upon various commands or which would embarrass by their publication individual officers will be ridded of such passages.

Most of the army officers here regard Shafter's report as remarkable for what it did not contain, and it is accounted a singularly lifeless production. That fragment of the report which gives credit to subordinate officers and men in the fight at San Juan Hill was commented upon as eminently just and proper.

The treatment of the Cuban question is obviously and purposely slighted, although there is an unmistakable sting and a faint trace of resentment in reference to Garcia's failure to intercept the Spanish forces under Pando.

General Shafter's suggestion that he urged the navy to enter the harbor may invoke reply from the naval officers.

One Conspicuous Omission.

One of the remarkable omissions noted by army officers in their perusal today of the Shafter report is the subject of the contemplated retreat. Not a single word appears in the report, which is presumably a detailed account of the transactions which led to the surrender of Santiago, concerning the conferences held in regard to the withdrawal of troops.

There is abundant evidence in the War department that General Shafter realizes his own incapacity, and there is at least one officer who is prepared to repeat some interesting confessions made by General Shafter.

But the most remarkable feature of the whole report and the one which excited the most comment was the casual reference to General Miles. The sentiment of the army has been with General Miles since he made the interesting disclosure of departmental antagonism against him. There is official correspondence on the record of the headquarters of the army, some of which has not yet appeared in print, which will show that General Miles was materially instrumental in the negotiations for the evacuation of eastern Cuba and the surrender of the City of Santiago.

For this reason those who are familiar with the circumstances and the available documentary proofs marvel at General Shafter's temerity in assuming that despite Miles' presence it was Shafter who conducted the negotiations and forced Toral to terms.

Slights General Miles.

The single sentence which is devoted to General Miles' appearance at Shafter's headquarters gives the commanding General credit merely for seeking a personal interview with Toral, and places Miles in the position of a mere spectator, whose mission with the Spanish commander was one of simple curiosity.

This incident will add to the ill-feeling which prevails between General Miles and what has now come to be known as "the Corbin faction."

General Miles is confined to his bed with an increase in the fever of which he has had premonitory symptoms since his return from Porto Rico. He has fought against succumbing to the attack, but today was unable to resist the fever.

It was said at his office that he had not read Shafter's report, and his physician refused to permit any one to see him in regard to the subject.

The gossips about the department recall that Shafter called on General Miles while the former was in the city this week. He was accorded a pleasant interview, and the claims made by General Shafter in his report appear to these observers as the more harsh.

There is every evidence that General Miles on his recovery will not permit the matter to drop. It is said he will make no special effort to present his grievances to the civilian commission, but that it is certain his friends in Congress will institute an inquiry, the sole object of which will be to straighten out the tangle and rectify the erroneous history which has so far been recorded.

CUBANS MAKE GOOD SOLDIERS.

General Wheeler Favors Plan of Enlisting Them in American Army.

Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, Sept. 15.—General Wheeler has arrived here and resumed command of the camp. In an interview he said:

"The character of the Cubans has been somewhat misrepresented. They are by no means as black as they are painted. As far as I have come to know they are tractable and permit themselves to be reasoned with.

"It is merely a question of knowing how to handle them. All they need is fair treatment and good diplomatic management and we shall have no trouble.

"The administration has been seriously considering the question of enlisting Cubans for the United States army, and I am quite in favor of the idea. I think they would make good soldiers with a little training under American officers, and once they absorb the American soldiers' traits they can be relied upon to take care of Cuba themselves. Of course, at present they are not fit to govern, and they will have no opportunity of doing so."

SENATOR ALLEN FOR EXPANSION

Changes His Views Regarding the Country's Policy — Favors Demanding Heavy Indemnity.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 15.—[Special.]—Senator William V. Allen, in an address today at the Nebraska Grand Army reunion, virtually declared himself a convert to territorial expansion. In regard to captured territory he said he would keep every foot of territory taken. He was in favor of demanding indemnity from Spain for money expended in the prosecution of the war and for the loss of the lives of sailors on the battleship Maine and also for the loss of that ship. The country could do without the ship, but the placing of dynamite under over 400 human beings and the destruction of over half the number was a crime that would not be overlooked or forgiven.

Chicago "Tars" to Be Entertained.

The members of the Chicago Naval Reserve have been invited by Will J. Davis and Andrew Mack to attend the performance this evening of "The Ragged Earl" in the Columbia Theater. One hundred and fifty of them will be present under the command of Lieutenant Wilson.

SHOW TO CONTINUE THE PROHIBITION AGAINST POLYGAMY.

Believes in Smith's Revelation and in Celestial Marriages, but Holds That the Laws of the Land Must Be Obeyed.

Salt Lake, Utah, Sept. 15.—[Special.]—Lorenzo Snow, the new President of the Mormon Church, gave the following statement to THE TRIBUNE today:

"I believe in the revelation given to Joseph Smith, the prophet, on celestial marriages; that is, a marriage for eternity, and that under certain conditions Latter Day Saints would be doing no moral or religious wrong in practicing plural marriages under divine sanction and religious regulations. But I do not think it would be right to break the laws of the land against that practice. Polygamy—that is, marrying plural wives—ceased among the Latter Day Saints on the issuance of President Woodruff's manifesto Oct. 6, 1890, and his inhibition will not be changed by me.

"Polygamy does not exist in Utah, either secretly or openly. It is forbidden by the church. There have been no polygamous marriages to my knowledge since the issuance of the manifesto against them. There are men who married plural wives previous to that time who now care for them, and regard them sacredly as their wives for all eternity, being married to them with that contract.

"They have respect for the law, yet consider it their duty to provide for them and for their children. But polygamy, which has a different significance in law, has ceased entirely in this State, so far as Latter Day Saints are concerned. It will not be expected by any reasonable persons that the plural family relations existing when polygamous marriages ceased by action of law and the inhibition of the church would be at once abolished."

ANNEX TO CHICAGO POSTOFFICE

Secretary Gage Authorizes New Building with a Frontage of 108 Feet on Michigan Avenue.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 15.—[Special.]—Secretary Gage today authorized the location of the annex to the temporary postoffice, after a conference with Postmaster Gordon. It will be situated at the south end of the present building, and will have a frontage of 108 feet on Michigan avenue and a depth of 220 feet, and will be a one-story structure.

The plan, which Mr. Gordon brought with him, has practically been adopted, and he will remain here until Saturday to arrange some minor details.

Things will be gotten in shape to let the contract in about thirty days, and it is expected the building will be finished about Dec. 1 in time for the holiday trade.

Mr. Gordon has instructed his assistant, Mr. Hubbard, not to permit any of the carriers who entered the volunteer army to return to duty until he arrives in Chicago. These men will not be permitted to resume their duties until they have been mustered out of the service, as it is unlawful to draw two salaries from the government at the same time. Mr. Gordon will visit Baltimore tomorrow to investigate an elaborate street car service, which is in force there. Collection boxes, which have two compartments, in which there are two bags, one for papers and the other for letters, are scattered along the street car lines, and when the mail car approaches one of these boxes the clerk takes out the bags in which the mail has been deposited, and replaces them with two others.

Postmaster Warfield invented the system, and it is considered the best in the service, and Mr. Gordon will make an inspection with a view to establishing the same system in Chicago.

CHARGED WITH STEALING RAILS

Officials of American Iron and Metal Co. Arrested on Charges Brought by a Santa Fe Special Agent.

C. A. Matts, Edward Keefe, and L. H. Kurter, officials of the American Iron and Metal company at 8255 Butler street, have been arrested by the Maxwell street police on charges of larceny preferred against them by Peter Quinn, special agent of the Santa Fé railroad. For some time railroads entering Chicago have been robbed of large quantities of iron and steel rails. The Santa Fé road has been one of the heaviest losers and Chief Special Agent Quinn has given much time to efforts to trace the crime. Nearly 1,000 feet of rails was found in the place of business of the men arrested, but they deny having stolen it.

AMERICANS NOT TO BLAME.

Investigation of the Harvard Affair Will Probably Exonerate the Troops.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 15.—Colonel Dudley of the Judge Advocate General's department reports to the War department that he is about to conclude the investigation into the killing of the Spanish prisoners on board the United States steamship Harvard after the battle of July 3. Even from the Spanish account it does not appear that the American sentinels were to blame for the unfortunate affair. No officers, either American or Spanish, were present at the time.

SENATOR SPOONER IN DEMAND.

Campaign Engagements May Prevent Him from Speaking at the Hamilton Club Banquet on Oct. 10.

President Hope Reed Cody of the Hamilton club was unable yesterday to secure the promise of Senator Spooner of Wisconsin to speak at the banquet of the club to be given Oct. 10. The Senator pleaded in excuse the hard work which was already mapped out for him in connection with the approaching campaign in his State, as well as urgent law business, but he promised to take the matter under consideration, and if possible to accept the invitation tendered him.

Senator Kyle's Health Improves.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 15.—The condition of Senator James H. Kyle of South Dakota, who was stricken with paralysis at the Forest City Hotel here yesterday, was much improved today. He is fully conscious and is resting comfortably. The paralysis was caused by the bursting of a blood vessel at the base of the brain. Mrs. Kyle is expected to arrive here today.

WILL STUDY INDUSTRIES.

First Meeting of Government Commission at Palmer House Sept. 24.

TO STUDY LABOR ISSUE.

Sargent and Ratchford Will Attend Sessions, Which Will Last a Week.

GREAT RESULTS LOOKED FOR

The first meeting of the Industrial commission, the purpose of which is an exhaustive investigation of the general industrial situation of the country, with special reference to its bearing on the condition of labor, will open at the Palmer House on Sept. 24 in accordance with a call issued by Senator Kyle of North Dakota, its chairman.

The commission, which was started by Congress, is made up of nineteen members, ten of whom are Senators and Congressmen, named by the two houses of Congress, and nine appointed by President McKinley. They are either connected with labor organizations or familiar with industrial matters.

Members of the Commission.

The personnel of the commission is as follows:

Senators—Daniel of Virginia, Kyle of South Dakota, Mallory of Florida, Mantle of Montana, Penrose of Pennsylvania.

Representatives—Bell of Colorado, Gardner of New Jersey, Livingston of Georgia, Lorimer of Illinois, Lovering of Massachusetts.

Civilians—Eugene D. Conger of Michigan, John M. Farquhar of New York, Charles J. Harris of North Carolina, Andrew L. Harris of Ohio, S. N. D. North of Massachusetts, Thomas W. Phillipps of Pennsylvania, M. D. Ratchford of Indiana, Frank P. Sargent of Illinois, Ellison A. Smythe of South Carolina.

The commission is appointed for two years, during which time it is expected to hold meetings in the various great industrial centers of the country, until it has placed itself in possession of the information for which it was organized. Its sessions, so far as possible, will be held between the sessions of Congress, so as not to interfere with the Congressional labors of those members of the two Houses who are members. They will receive no extra compensation for their labors, but the appointees of the President are to receive $300 a month during such time as they are engaged in this work.

Labor Leaders to Attend.

Valuable results are expected from the commission's labors, both because of the scope of the work which has been marked out for it, the time given in which to carry on its labors, and because of its personnel, and the presence of such labor representatives as F. P. Sargent, President of the Locomotive Firemen, and M. D. Ratchford, President of the United Mine Workers of the United States. This feature has already gained for it the approval of organized labor, which it is expected will do its part in making the labors of the commission a success.

The length of the session in Chicago has not been decided on, but it is expected to continue for at least a week, and possibly longer.

Senator Spooner of Wisconsin, who was at the Auditorium Hotel yesterday, said that the commission gave promise of accomplishing excellent results. All the appointees, he said, were men qualified to get at such facts as were needed to give a comprehensive idea of the industrial situation.

NEW YEAR'S DAY FOR THE JEWS.

Three Weeks' Celebration Will Begin with the Feast of the Trumpets This Evening.

The celebration of the Jewish New Year will begin this evening at 6 o'clock or the beginning, in the Jewish reckoning, of Sept. 17. The celebration will continue twenty-three days, beginning with the Feast of the Trumpets, the time of Rosh Hashonoh and Yom Kippur. The third day is the fast of Guedaliah for the purification of sins, when total abstinence from food and even drinking water is prescribed for the devout Jew. The fifteenth day is the Feast of Tabernacles and the twenty-third and last day is the Rejoicing of the Law.

The different Jewish congregations will assemble for worship this evening. Services have been announced as follows:

Sinai Congregation, Indiana avenue and Twenty-first street, Dr. E. G. Hirsch.

Zion, Washington boulevard and Ogden avenue, Rabbi Joseph R. Arnold. Sermon: "The True Synagogue."

Emanuel, Belden avenue and North Halsted street, Dr. J. Newman. Sermon: "Past and Present."

Isaiah Temple, at Oakland Methodist Church, Rabbi Joseph Stolts.

North Chicago, La Salle avenue and Goethe street—Dr. A. Herschberg. Sermon: "Lessons of the Days."

Beth-El, Huron and May streets—Dr. J. Rappaport. Sermon: "Was Lehrt die Vergangenheit?"

B'Nai Abraham, 507 Marshfield avenue—Dr. A. R. Levy. Sermon: "Strength in God."

B'Nai Sholom, Indiana avenue and Twenty-sixth street—Dr. A. J. Messing. Sermon: "The New Light."

In the Jewis calendar this is the beginning of the year 5659, reckoning from the creation of the world, 3760 years before the birth of Christ. This year will have 353 days. Last year contained 355 days, and the year succeeding this will contain 384 days. In the Jewish calendar New Year falls upon different days each year, being regulated by calculations based upon the date assigned to the creation of the world.

Mayor Harrison sent the following order to the heads of departments yesterday:

Sept. 16, 17, and 26 being Jewish holidays, you will kindly excuse from duty all Jewish employés of your department on those days. It is my intention to veto that part of the order passed at the last meeting of the City Council giving Jewish employés holidays on other than the days heretofore set forth. CARTER H. HARRISON, Mayor.

The original Council order designated Sept. 16 to 26 inclusive as holidays.

Killed in an Elevator Shaft.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 15.—George E. Cheney, a well-known banker of Crete, Neb., walked into the elevator shaft at the Drexel Hotel tonight and was killed by the fall. The elevator conductor had gone up, neglecting to close the door.

GRAND SHOWING OF Boys' and Children's Fashionable

New Fall Clothing

at Prices that will draw lightly on your pocketbooks.

Such a display of correct and becoming juvenile attire at such moderate prices cannot be found elsewhere in Chicago.

Many new styles have been added this week.

Free School Book Covers. Thousands of boys have already brought their school books to be covered. We expect nearly every school boy in Chicago will avail himself of this offer. Remember they are free. You don't even have to make a purchase.

Boys' and Young Men's stylish Suits $10, $12, $15, $18, $20, $25 and $30.

Boys' and Young Men's Fashionable Fall Overcoats, $10, $15, $18, $20 and $25.

Boys' (ages 4 to 16 yrs.) Double Breasted, Knee Trouser Suits, $5, $8, $10, $12, $15, $18

Boys' (ages 9 to 16 yrs.) 3 Garment Knee Trouser Suits, $10, $12, $15, $18, $20 and $25.

Little Boys' (2½ to 8 yrs.) Vestee Suits, $2.50 to $10.

OPEN UNTIL 9 SATURDAY EVENING

James Wilde Jr. & Co.

131, 133, 135, 137 WABASH AVENUE, BETWEEN MONROE AND ADAMS

FRANK REED, Manager.

How to Get the Good of Wool Soap.

When you find that Wool Soap won't shrink woolens, don't use it alone on wool. Why be more careful of wool than you are of your face?

Wool Soap is made on purpose to cleanse woolens without shrinking or injuring. The same ingredients that make it best for this purpose make it best also for the human skin. No roughness or redness follows its use. That shows that it's pure.

Wool Soap is always best wherever purity is necessary. Wool Soap is so pure that it is white—so pure that it swims. But some other soaps are that pure.

Wool Soap is the only soap so pure that it won't shrink wool. That's the supreme test, and only Wool Soap stands it.

WOOL SOAP IT SWIMS.

All Grocers and Druggists sell it.

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FRED'K F. JUDD, Expert, 84 La Salle. Tel. M. 2027.
G. MARCHANT & CO., 315 Chamber of Com.
NORTON, W. W., 1208 Journal Bldg. Phone 1416 M
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Approved by All Fire Underwriters.
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FLANAGAN & BIEDENWEG CO., 88 Illinois-st.

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DICKMAN & MACKENZIE, 1274 Rookery. M. 4618.
GOLDSMITH BROS., 63 Washington-st. Bullion bought and sold. Prompt & accurate assay of ore.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
LONGENECKER & McCAULL, 401 Tacoma Bldg.

BANKRUPTCY LAWYER.
A. J. FORD, Fort Dearborn Bldg., 184 Monroe-st.

BIRDS AND TAXIDERMY.
KAEMPFER'S BIRD STORE. 85 State-st.

BROOMCORN AND MFRS.' SUPPLIES.
GROSS, J. P. & CO., 249-51 Kinzie-st.

BUG AND HAT EXTERMINATORS.
LEE, 140 MONROE. Powders sold; circular free.

BUYERS OF OLD GOLD AND SILVER.
LIPMAN, 99 Madison. Cash for all precious metals.
LUGUE CO., McVicker's Theater Bldg.; elevator.

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GUNTHER, C. F. Fine Bonbons and Chocolates. Send for catalogue. 212 State-st.

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LOWEST PRICES. BIEDERMAN, 420 Wabash-av.

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COOK & McLAIN, 99 Dearborn. M. 2048. Ont. 928.
SCHWARTZ, A. (Ladies' and Gents' Garments), 3 stores; 158 Illinois, 126 Dearborn, 405 W. Mad.

COMMERCIAL STATIONERS & PRINTERS.
GEO. E. COLE & CO., 89 & 86 Dearborn-st.

CUT FLOWERS AND FLORISTS.
JOHN C. SCHUBERT & CO., n.w. corner Wabash-av. and Monroe-st. Telephone Main 2255.

DETECTIVE AGENCIES.
Mooney & Boland Detective Agency, 110 La Salle.

DRESSMAK'G & CUTTING (Instruction).
Jackson's Chicago Tailoring Institute, 309 State-st.

FRUIT SHIPPERS.
BARNETT BROS (on orders), 126 Water-st.

FURNACES AND STEAM HEATING.
BARKER & JACKSON FURNACES, THE BEST in use; steam and hot water heating; large stock second-hand furnaces, very low; steel and sheet repairing; cleaning and installing. 1315 Wabash-av.

GAS AND ELECTRICAL FIXTURES.
Newhall, Morse & Shapland, 61 E. Washington.

IRON AND HEAVY HARDWARE.
E. D. KIMBARK, Michigan-av. and Lake-st.

KODAK DEVELOPING AND PRINTING.
WARD & CO., 226 Wabash-av.

LAUNDRIES.
Eureka Laundry Co., 157 W. Madison. M. 4122.

LOAN OFFICES.
NEIMAN, 187 Clark. Diamond and Jewelry Loans. RETAIL LAW, 98 MADISON-ST.; private entrance.

MANICURING AND CHIROPODY.
Chicago Athenæum Bldg., 26 Van Buren-st.

MIRRORS TO ORDER.
NEUHAUSER & CO., 220 Washington-st. Mirrors resilvered.

NEW HAIR GROWER.
Dr. White's treatment grows hair on any bald head—book on hair free. Laboratory 754 Van Buren.

OPIUM, MORPHINE & COCAINE CURE.
Dr. J. C. Hoffman, 46 Van Buren; pamphlet free.

OPTICIANS.
KEEN, 66 Washington, eye glasses, accurately ground. BORSUM, HENRY, scientific opticians, 126 Adams. MANAGER, L., Tribune Building, 55 Madison-st.

ORNAMENTAL GLASS.
SCHULER & MUELLER, 60 Market. Tel. M. 1609.

PATENT LAWYERS.
LOTT, A. W., 182 Randolph. Pamphlet free.
WILLMAN, CHAS. C., 117 Clark-st. Book free.

PENSION ATTORNEYS.
Ada C. Sweet & CO., 46 Lakeside Bldg., 214 Clark.

PHOTOGRAPHIC FINISHING.
Chicago Photo Finishing Co., 208 Chamberlain Bldg. H. J. Frost, 84 La Salle. Developing and finishing.

PHYSICIANS.
DR. CARROLL, SPECIALIST. DISEASES OF MEN only. Inter Ocean Bldg., 150 Dearborn-st.
Dr. Hathaway & Co., 215 Dearborn-st., cor. Adams.
E. B. Ellis, epilepsy expert and leading physician in delicate diseases peculiar to men and women.
DR. STEWARD, 318 S. Clark. Ladies' spec., 36 yrs.

PARQUET FLOORS.
MOORE, R. B. & CO., 46 Randolph-st.

PICTURE FRAMES.
W. W. ABBOTT, 182 Wabash-av. Made to order.

PICTURE FRAMES AND REGILDING.
F. A. BRYDEN & CO., 225 Wabash, wholesale & retail.

PLUMBING GOODS.
THOS. KELLY & BROS., 201 Madison, 2 doors west 5th-av. Wholesale prices to public.

PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
RYAN & MART CO., 32 and 34 Custom House-st.

RUBBER STAMPS, SEALS, & STENCILS.
C. L. SAFFORD, 177 Madison. Tel. M. 2087. Catalog.

SAFES.
DIEBOLD SAFE CO., 173 Monroe-st.

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STRUTZ & CLOTTU Co., 83 Milk-st. Razors ground.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.
Modern ideas. Superior prices. Sweet, 251 W. Mad.
HASKELL BROS., 39 Market-st.

TRUNKS AND TRAVELING BAGS, MFRS.
HASKELL BROS., 39 Market-st.

TRUSSES, ORTHOPEDIC APPARATUS.
DR. WOLFENDEN, 46 5th-av. Rupture cured in from 30 to 60 days. Book free. Office hours 9 to 5.

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"Good typewriters at good prices." Remington standard machine, with manifolder, \$75. Caligraph Device, \$60. 185 Dearborn; all makes sold; rentals.
UNIFORMS, MILITARY, SOCIETY GOODS.
PORTER, G. F., 209 & 211 S. State. Medals.
WEDDING INVITATIONS.
S. D. CHILDS & CO., Dept. M., 162 Monroe-st.

For Men of Taste

Any man with a taste for dress will know at a glance the Hart, Schaffner & Marx ready-tailored clothes are designed and cut by *artists*, and made by skilled tailors. This shows in the graceful lines of every garment, the set of the collar, the turn of the lapels. More tone and character than one finds in half the made-to-measure clothes. The price is a great deal less.

Three-Button Cutaway Frock Suits of the richest and heaviest English Worsted or fine black Diagonal, Fiorentine serge linings, beautifully tailored and finished. $18

Other suits of guaranteed quality, $10, $15 and $20; some silk-lined, $25.

Be sure to look for this trade-mark

inside the collar of the coat.

We do not retail. Our clothing is sold by leading dealers everywhere. Ask for Hart, Schaffner & Marx Guaranteed Clothing.

HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX, CHICAGO.

Largest Makers in the World of Fine Clothing for Men.

ZOLA IS STILL IN FIGHT.

AUTHOR DECLARES HE WILL RETURN AT THE RIGHT TIME.

Says He Knows Esterhazy and De Clam to Be Equally Guilty and Believes the Truth Will at Length Prevail and the Innocence of Dreyfus Made Clear—Fear for His Life the Reason of His Flight from Paris After the Versailles Trial.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, Sept. 15.—Although Zola still maintains secrecy concerning his whereabouts, an intimate English friend has seen him within the last four days, and elicited his views on the present position of the Dreyfus question, of which the following is an authentic record:

"Nothing that has happened has surprised me. I knew of Henry's guilt. I know Esterhazy and De Clam to be equally guilty. I also know Dreyfus to be absolutely innocent.

"There must be a new trial with open doors. Nothing else will suffice. Should secrecy be resorted to I shall be compelled to renew my campaign; but I shall only intervene if fresh attempts be made to strangle the truth and to rivet chains on the innocent to shelter the guilty from the vengeance of the law.

"I know the forms of law may cause delay and shall bide my time in seclusion until justice is done or fresh evidence appears that the reign of iniquity is to be revived. I am satisfied at present that France is struggling towards light. There are difficulties in official influences, and in ministerial traditions to be overcome, but they are being surmounted.

"When I left France after the Versailles trial it was not to desert the fray. True, I was not anxious to be shot down by night in a ditch at Vincennes like another Duc d'Enghien, or be found, perhaps, in a ceif with my throat cut and a razor by my side. The reason I left Paris was to retain my freedom of speech and action, so as to be able to fulfill the work on which I had entered. I am now free for that work. Had I remained in France I would have been at the mercy of conspirators, who know how to dispose of their enemies.

"If my presence within the French frontiers can aid the cause of truth I shall be found there. Otherwise, I elect to remain in exile until the reign of justice and human charity is restored in my country. Victor Hugo remained twenty years an exile."

Zola, whose retreat is believed to be in the Austrian Tyrol, is busily engaged on a new series of volumes, which will prove to be sequels to Lourdes, Rome, and Paris. The first is entitled "Fecundity," and will be finished next year.

Explaining the reason of his maintaining secrecy as to his whereabouts, he says: "If personal service of judgment against me by default be made I should have to return within five days and enter an appearance or else the judgment would become final and irrevocable. When a revision is granted and the whole truth is made known I shall claim a new trial. If my letters to Aurora are still held by a jury to have been in excess of the necessities of the case, then I am prepared to accept whatever penalty the law imposes."

Paris, Sept. 15.—The Matin says today that while the Cabinet is divided as to the authenticity of certain documents in the Dreyfus case, all the Ministers admit that they were not communicated to the defense. Hence, the paper adds, a revision of the trial will bring up the question of the responsibility of General Mercier, who was Minister for War at the time Dreyfus was convicted. This, it is explained, is the reason for the hesitancy of the Cabinet.

MRS. CRANDALL'S CASE PUT OFF

Many Women Attend Harrison Street Police Court to Testify Against the Prisoner.

When Mrs. Ellen Crandall was arraigned before Justice Foster at the Harrison street police court yesterday the front seats were crowded with well dressed women, who came to testify against the prisoner. Among those in attendance were:

Mrs. E. Nerrick, 13 Ashland boulevard; Mrs. Emmerick, 601 North Clark street; Mrs. Gray, 1800 Michigan avenue; Mrs. Z. T. Turley, 973 Jackson boulevard; Mrs. Maud Winnie, 296 Huron street; Mrs. E. Carrott, 751 Washington boulevard; Mrs. D. S. Cohen, 4555 Champlain avenue; Mrs. C. P. Barton, 3800 Lake avenue; Mrs. H. S. Carmichael, 4733 Calumet avenue; Mrs. H. Taylor, 4110 Monroe avenue; Mrs. P. L. English, 1319 Vincennes avenue; Mrs. S. Conn, 6205 Woodlawn avenue; Mrs. Albertson, 3021 Calumet avenue; Mrs. Michael, 1319 Vernon avenue; Mrs. Ellen Preston, 168 Dearborn avenue; Mrs. M. Monroe, 982 Jackson boulevard; Mrs. G. A. Hayer, 1907 Michigan avenue; and Mrs. Dawson, 146 East Fifty-second street.

Lieutenant O'Brien of the Cottage Grove Avenue Police Station says that Mrs. Crandall secured over $2,000 worth of jewelry and other valuable articles by her pilferings. At the request of Mrs. Crandall's attorneys the court continued the hearing to Sept. 25.

NEW HOME FOR WORKING GIRLS

Berachah Hotel to Be Opened Under the Auspices of the American Purity League.

A home for self-supporting women will be opened Oct. 1 at 6231 Lexington avenue under the auspices of the American Purity league. The name chosen is Berachah Hotel, a Hebrew word signifying "blessing." The organization under whose charge the hotel will be conducted has found out by experience the great need of boarding-houses where respectable young women may stay at prices within their means. The rate of board has been fixed at $2.50 a week for room and two meals. A lunch at noon will be prepared to cost three cents. This will be served to those out of employment or given to others to carry with them to their places of business. The house has twenty-three comfortable rooms, which will conveniently accommodate thirty persons.

ELEVEN GRADUATED AS NURSES

Training School Connected with the West Side Hospital Gives Diplomas to a Class of Young Women.

Eleven nurses of the training school connected with the West Side Hospital, 819 West Harrison street, were graduated last evening. Exercises were held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and were witnessed by a large number of physicians and friends of the graduates, whose names follow:

Mrs. Ernestine Hasseri, Miss Anna Davis, Mrs. M. May, Miss Anna Morrissey, Miss Margaret Vicker, Miss Rose Yager, Miss Ellen Dell, Miss Anna Holmberg, Miss Sophie Muslhetsen, Miss Lizzie Jones, Miss Winnifred Carroll.

Dr. D. A. K. Steele presented the diplomas and Dr. Quine of the State Board of Health made an address. Mrs. Lecount is superintendent of the school.

MARTHA FAUX'S BAD RECORD.

Picture of Young Woman Recently Arrested in the Fair Is Found in the Rogue's Gallery.

A picture of the young Frenchwoman arrested in the Fair on Monday night, who said her name was Martha de Rochald, alias Martha Faux, was found yesterday in the rogue's gallery. She was arrested and indicted on Aug. 19, 1896, for obtaining goods by false pretenses, and later got into trouble in Milwaukee. Out both occasions she gained her liberty by tactics similar to those she has attempted in her present trouble. She was taken to jail.

"We call it 'the soldier's friend,' because it's always bright, pure and 'on top,'" writes one of Shafter's heroes of "Ivory Soap."

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

Colonel Langdale's Wife.

A Story of the Indian Plague.

"A MAN married is a man marred" was the favorite axiom of Colonel Langdale, who, glorying in his reputation of being a confirmed woman-hater, made no secret of his prejudice against the fair sex, and openly avowed his contempt for all men who suffered themselves to be swayed by female influence.

Colonel Langdale, on being appointed commandant of the Seventy-first Native Infantry, resolved to weed out all the married officers serving with that corps. To this end, he made the lives of the benedicts extremely irksome and unpleasant, as a result of disagreeable duties to perform, sent them on detachment to unhealthy stations, ordered them to attend unnecessary classes of instruction with the sole object of annoying them and putting them to expense, abused them on parade and off parade, exerted himself with fiendish ingenuity to belittle them in the eyes of the native soldiers; in short rendered their existence a hell upon earth. The unfortunate victims of this systematic persecution, recognizing the hopelessness of their position, one and all applied to be transferred to other regiments.

In due course the Seventy-first Native Infantry was ordered to Haizapore, the principal military station of the Presidency, whereupon Colonel Langdale took a year's furlough to England. It was generally understood that the Colonel would apply for an extension of leave and would remain in England until the regiment's term of service at Haizapore should have expired, but he had not been home more than nine months when he wrote to Major Tarver informing him that he was about to be married, and that after a short honeymoon on the continent, he should bring his bride out to India with him. "You will think me inconsistent," he explained, "but circumstances alter cases; and when you know Gwendoline you will, I am sure, admit that I have acted wisely," and so on to the end of four closely-written pages.

"Bah! there's no fool like an old fool!" exclaimed Tarver, tearing the letter to pieces. "Well, it's no affair of mine. He must just dree his own weird."

. . . . . .

The terrible Indian plague had found its way to Haizapore at last. All efforts to arrest its progress had proved inefficacious. In the Native City and surrounding villages, men, women, and children were dying like flies. The roll of victims was daily on the increase. Custom makes us familiar with and indifferent to danger, and the pestilence had come to be regarded as a matter of course—an unpleasant but necessary means of reducing the surplus population. The natives alone fell victims to it; the white men seemed, by a merciful dispensation of providence, to be exempted from contagion. There was, consequently, no cessation of the usual round of gayeties at Haizapore. The cantonment roads were thronged daily with funeral processions on their way to the burning grounds, but the bands at the Gymkhana and the public gardens played none the less cheerily, though the wail of Hindoo mourners rang loud in the air.

In the Native City, where infection passed rapidly from house to house, whole streets were being depopulated by the pestilence. Many of the inhabitants had fled, carrying death and destruction far and wide in to the country; others, strong in their fatalistic creed, clung to their homes and refused to budge, comforting themselves with the philosophical reflection that a man can die but once, and that there is no escaping the hand of fate. It became clear to the authorities that unless strong repressive measures were adopted every house in the city would become impregnated with the germs of disease, and form a death-trap for all future inmates.

The troops in garrison were detailed in turn for "plague duty," their work consisting in examining every house, and removing to the Segregation Hospital any inmate found suffering from the prevailing malady. When the turn of the Seventy-first Native Infantry came Major Tarver was ordered to superintend the unpleasant work of examining suspected sufferers and removing from the houses and burning the clothes and effects of plague patients.

Tarver worked heroically at his uncongenial task, encouraging his men by his example. He was quite reckless of his life, and would fearlessly enter houses known to be infected, and carry poor plague-stricken wretches out in his own arms. One morning, while riding to the city, he was seized with a sudden faintness, but, throwing it off by sheer force of will, he applied himself to his work with his usual indefatigable zeal. On returning home in the evening he had no sooner entered his bungalow than his head began to swim, his limbs to tremble; a deadly feeling of nausea crept over him; an indescribable numbing sensation pervaded his whole frame, stupefying and maddening him.

"A whisky and soda, quick!" he shouted to his servant, at the same time throwing himself down on his bed.

The man, returning, saw his master writhing in agony, swinging his arms wildly about, the light of madness in his eyes, his lips bubbling with green foam. He dropped the tray in abject fright, gasped "Mahamari," and ran to summon the regimental surgeon.

Dr. Mason, stripping off Tarver's shirt, discovered a blue, livid lump under his left arm. There could be no doubt about it; it was the sign of the plague.

"It's a bad business, I fear," said the doctor to Wilkinson of the Seventy-first, whom he met outside the house. "I fear there is little chance of his recovery."

The next morning Colonel Langdale, stopping on his way back from parade at Tarver's bungalow, to inquire after the patient, was surprised to see his wife's pony trap standing at the door. A greater surprise was in store for him, for on silently entering the sick room he saw his wife kneeling, with her back towards him, at the bedside, clasping one of the sick man's hands in both her own, and heard her say in heart-rending tones, as she covered it with kisses:

"Speak to me, Hubert, my darling—just one word. Tell me that you have forgiven me. You shall not die, dearest. They shall not take you from me again. O, Hubert, if you only knew how much I love you! My marriage has been a mockery and a farce. I only married for the sake of a home. Had it been you, dear, how happy my life would have been! O, why did I not tell you I was free? Speak, Hubert! it is you only I love. For your dear sake I would—I——"

But the cold lips of the dying man gave back no answer to her passionate appeal; her look of love found no responsive glance from the swiftly glazing eye. The death rattle was sounding in the dying man's throat, when, with an access of passion almost savage in its intensity, Gwendoline Langdale threw her arms round her lover's neck, and strained him fiercely to her bosom in a last long, lingering embrace.

"Let me die with you," she murmured, pressing her lips to his. "I am weary of my life."

The unwilling spectator of the scene had stood motionless, tongue-tied, and fascinated. He turned on his heel, and silently left the room.

"She told me she loved me," he muttered, "and I was fool enough to believe her. I am rightly served for my credulity. The Brahmin was a true prophet."—The Ludgate.

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Wedding of Miss Mildred Baldwin and Mr. Graham Davis—Cogger-Kimmont Marriage.

The wedding of Miss Mildred Guy Baldwin, daughter of Mrs. Mary E. Baldwin, to Mr. Graham Davis, was celebrated last evening at 8 o'clock at Christ Reformed Episcopal Church. The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. Charles E. Cheney. The bride was attired in white orgaodie over white taffeta, and carried bride roses. Miss Florence Robinson of Shawneetown, Ill., acted as maid of honor. The bridemaids were Miss Jessie Robinson of Shawneetown and Miss Helen Durham. Mr. George Myers of Dubuque, Ia., was best man. The ushers were Mr. Fred Place of Pullman, Ill., and Mr. Claude Paddleford. Mr. and Mrs. Davis will be "at home" after Nov. 1 at 2358 Indiana avenue.

Miss Eugenia Cogger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Cogger, was married to Mr. John Kimmont at 8:30 o'clock last evening at the Lexington Hotel. Miss Mae Pearson was the maid of honor. The bridemaids were Miss Lillian Best of Minneapolis and Miss Florence Middleton of Milwaukee. Mr. Arthur Ballache was best man. Among the out-of-town guests invited were:

Governor and Mrs. Clough, Minnesota; Judge and Mrs. Best, Minneapolis; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Murphy, Minneapolis; Mr. and Mrs. John McCreary, Springfield; Mrs. W. C. Middleton, Milwaukee; Mr. R. B. Brown, St. Cloud; Mr. Theodore Clark, St. Cloud.

The Thursday club gave an outing to Glenwood, Ill., yesterday. In the afternoon the members of the club visited the Illinois Training School, where the boy who is the club's protégé is placed. Miss Mabel Dore, chairman of the Entertainment committee, arranged the program for the day.

The woman's handicap of eighteen holes this afternoon at the Onwentsia club will be followed by an "impersonation" dinner at 7 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Mathews, 1336 Washington boulevard, have returned from Charlevoix, Mich.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Hately and the Misses Hately will soon return from abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Willis Rice have returned from the East.

MRS. LILLY OUT OF ASYLUM.

Judge Payne Places Her in the Custody of Her Sister, Mrs. Miller of Cincinnati.

Judge Payne decreed yesterday that Mrs. Elizabeth F. Lilly should be placed in the custody of her sister, Mrs. Jennie F. Miller of Cincinnati, who was ordered to send to the court every week a physician's report of Mrs. Lilly's condition. Mrs. Miller was obligated by $500 bonds to produce her sister at the call of the court. Mr. Lilly was present for the first time since the habeas corpus trial began. In the presence of Judge Payne in his private room she was examined as to her sanity by Drs. Florence Hunt and Archibald Church. After this examination both doctors declared her to be insane. The court did not decide as to her sanity.

Many Congregationalist Ministers.

The Congregationalists have one minister to every 114 members of their churches.

PRUDENCE IN TH E WEST COUNTRY.

The Lady—"But you're not going the nearest way to the flower show, Giles!"

Giles—"Noo, miss, yew see the nighest way is roond by t' 'Plough,' straight parst t' 'Waggoners' Arms,' and up by t' 'Golden Fleece'"—(sighs)—"I'm afeard I should never get to floorer shoo if I want t' nighest way!"—Judy.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER.

[Copyright, 1898, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.]

Several letters have reached me within the last few days from readers asking me for information concerning an Italian nobleman who is reported to be engaged to a beautiful American heiress bearing a name famous in the naval annals of the United States, and whom he wooed, and, it is said, won, during the last summer season at one of the most fashionable Eastern seaside resorts.

I am sorry to say that the young scion of the Italian aristocracy mentioned by my correspondents bears the same name and title as a certain diplomat, who a couple of years ago came to grief both socially and officially in connection with a dishonored check, while attached to the embassy of his country as secretary in one of the northern capitals of Europe.

The son of a great dignitary of the household of King Humbert and Queen Marguerite, he inherited from his father nothing but expensive tastes and a most extraordinary collection of jeweled snuff boxes, valuable rings, scarf pins, adorned with royal and imperial monograms, and royal portraits set in jeweled frames, presented as a species of pourboire to the elder Count by those foreign royalties who had visited the court of the Quirinal.

For just in the same way that people of minor rank are expected to tip the servants on their departure from any country house where they may have been staying, so are crowned heads and Princes and Princesses of the blood when visiting a foreign court expected to tip the dignitaries thereof with decorations and trinkets.

The young Count, sorely disappointed by the limited extent of his dead father's estate, upon which he had based rosy expectations—expectations on the strength of which he had obtained large loans from the cent per cent gentry of the capital in which he was stationed, proceeded to make the best of a bad job by pawning all these royal and imperial gifts bestowed upon his father.

Then, finding that his creditors having learned of his meager inheritance, would no longer be put off, and threatened scandal, he hurriedly left Rome on the pretext of urgent private business.

His private business in question seems to have taken him to the Hunt club, an institution which recently has achieved an exceedingly unpleasant notoriety in connection with its gambling scandals. Devoting himself to the baccarat table, he proceeded to lose a sum of $3,000 at a single sitting.

Without, however, being in the least disconcerted thereby, he coolly drew a check on a bank of the capital in which he had until then been stationed for $5,000, and, instructing the club's secretary and cardroom superintendent to pay the $3,000 to the gentlemen to whom he had lost, received in cash the balance of $2,000.

A week later a check returned from the north of Europe to the club, dishonored, with an intimation that the amount of the credit of the young diplomat at the institution in question did not exceed $4. When the club sought the Count to get the check made good it was found that he had vanished, investigation leading to the discovery that he had turned his steps in the direction of the new world. This naturally had the result of the removal of his name both from the list of the Hunt club at Rome and from the roster of the diplomatic service.

There was a queer epilogue to this affair, which created no end of a scandal at the time, and which was widely discussed in the Italian press, as well as in the newspapers of the capital in which he had been stationed as Secretary of Embassy, and even as Chargé d'Affaires.

For as soon as ever the pawnbrokers in that northern metropolis were apprised of his disgrace, they immediately proceeded to place on exhibition in their shop windows all the trinkets which he had pawned, with cards indicating their origin, and the fact that they had been presented by sovereigns and anointed of the Lord to the father of the young man who had pledged them.

Naturally they took it for granted that there would be no question of his ever redeeming them. So great were the crowds attracted by this extraordinary exhibition that the police were obliged to intertere, and ultimately the Emperor and King Humbert combined to redeem all the trinkets, and the show ceased.

What the career of this young diplomat has been since his arrival on this side of the Atlantic I am unable to say, and I do not like to speak with any certainty as to the identity of the ex-Secretary of the Italian Embassy, above described, in connection with the suitor for the hand of the exceedingly pretty and rich girl, to whom he is reported to be engaged.

The name is certainly the same. Through residence in the dominions of King Humbert I am pretty well acquainted with the names of those who are entitled to figure in the Libro d'Oro of the Italian aristocracy, and I know of no other bearer of the name and title mentioned by my correspondents than the disgraced diplomat above referred to.

Taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, I cannot but think that the relatives and friends of the heiress would do well to investigate the antecedents of the nobleman in question, and, if necessary, inquire at Rome, and, in fact, of any diplomatist, about his history. It would be distinctly unpleasant for the poor girl if she were to become his wife to discover, too late, that she had become the mate of a man with antecedents such as to subject him to social ostracism in the old world.

The heiress in question would, however, do infinitely better to wed one of her own countrymen, or, failing in that, an Englishman, rather than an Italian. Italians, as a rule, do not make good husbands for American or English girls, unless as in the case of Prince Doria, and a few other Roman patricians of great wealth and illustrious lineage, they have received their education at English public schools, such as Eton and Harrow, and are, in fact, half English.

But the ordinary Italian nobleman is in no sense a desirable mate for a high-spirited, healthy-minded Anglo-Saxon girl. Italian ideas on the subject of honor, chivalry, the treatment of women, are too Latin—and decadent Latin at that—to commend themselves to English or American minds.

The American girl, who for the sake of an Italian title—and how tawdry, cheap, and valueless from a social point of view they are, even when authentic—barters herself away, dooms herself to almost certain unhappiness.

Italian titles are so despised in Europe that the really great Italian nobles, such as the Colonnas, the Orsinis, the Massimos, the Cencis, and the Dorias, never make use of the ducal or princely titles, which they possess by the basketful, and content themselves in their social intercourse with one another by using merely their Christian names, with the prefix of "don" or "donna."

I cannot recall a single American-Italian match that has turned out happily, and I can only commend to the young heiress in question a reply which I received from one of her townswomen, who in the desperation of too mature spinsterhood had conceded her hand and her tidy fortune to an Italian diplomat. She was complaining about the difficulty of finding good servants.

"Why," I inquired, "do you not follow the example of so many Austrian, English, and French diplomats, and use Italian servants?"

"Do you," she responded, with indescribable scorn in her voice, and in the hearing of her Roman husband, "imagine for one moment that I would have one of those dirty, nasty Italians about my house?"

VESUVIUS A SPLENDID SHOW.

Violent Outburst of Activity Sends Streams of Molten Lava Down the Volcano's Sides.

Naples, Sept. 15.—Mount Vesuvius is now presenting the grandest spectacle since 1872, due to a violent outburst of activity. The central crater and a number of new mouths are vomiting lava and ashes. Three imposing streams are flowing down the mountain side, burning the chestnut woods at the base of Monte Somma, nearly reaching the observatory, destroying part of the funicular railroad leading thereto and threatening the barracks of the carabineers.

The article you pay most for usually last longest. "T. & T." brand of Coffee is no exception. The best is always the cheapest.

BARS OUT DAY TEACHERS.

COMMITTEE SAYS THEY MAY NOT SERVE IN NIGHT SCHOOLS.

Rule to Be Recommended for Adoption by the Board of Education—Reason Given Is That Double Work Would Cause Fatigue and Consequent Unfitness for Either Task—Mrs. Young Forbids Domestic Science Instructors to Wear Caps.

A rule was adopted by the members of the School Management committee of the Board of Education yesterday whereby it is provided that neither teachers nor principals in day schools shall be employed as teachers in night schools except in cases where suitable talent cannot otherwise be found. Trustees Cameron and Adams were opposed to it.

Last year of the thirty-two schools opened for evening sessions twenty-nine had the same principal for day and night sessions. Of the 160 night school teachers only twenty were employed during the day. Superintendent Andrews said while he was of the opinion day school teachers were fatigued after their day's work, still they would be better acquainted possibly with the subject in hand, a condition that would offset in a large measure the fatigue in determining their fitness.

The committee sustained the action of Superintendent Andrews in suspending Ralph J. Haase from the principalship of the Audubon School on the ground of incompetency. The Superintendent was instructed to prepare formal charges against Haase and present them to the next meeting of the committee.

The examination of teachers of sewing was ordered for Sept. 24.

Assistant Superintendent of Schools Mrs. Ella F. Young, who has been given supervision of instruction in domestic science, or, as she prefers to call it, household arts, says the wearing of caps by the teachers of cooking would suggest the idea of servants and domestic drudgery. For this reason she has forbidden the teachers in that department to wear them, although some believed they would give an air of neatness and prove in all ways desirable.

MACAFEE REACHES EVANSTON.

Comes to Occupy the First Methodist Pulpit—Will Preach on Next Sunday.

The Rev. Dr. William Macafee, who succeeds Dr. Frank M. Bristol as pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Evanston, arrived in that city yesterday. He will preach his first sermon to the new congregation on Sunday. Dr. Macafee comes from Columbus, O., where as pastor of the Bond Street Church he preached to the congrega-

THE REV. DR. WILLIAM MACAFEE.

tion of which President McKinley, then Governor of Ohio, and his family were members. Dr. Bristol, whom he succeeds, resigned his Evanston charge to become pastor of the Metropolitan Methodist Church of Washington, D. C., of which President McKinley is a member.

Dr. Macafee is the guest of H. C. Miller, Church street and Hinman avenue. The parsonage of the church, which has been remodeled, will be completed in a few days, when Dr. Macafee, his wife, and two children will occupy it. The church also has been renovated and refitted at a cost of $5,000 for the two buildings.

Dr. Macafee is 45 years old and is a graduate of the University of Dublin. He came to this country twelve years ago. He is of Scotch-Irish birth.

MRS. BOTKIN CLAIMS AN ALIBI.

Confident of Resisting Successfully the Effort to Have Her Extradited to Delaware.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 15.—The requisition from Governor Tunnell of Delaware for the delivery of Mrs. Botkin to Detective McVey of that State is accompanied by a warrant sworn to by John A. Pennington, father of the murdered women, charging Mrs. Botkin with the murder of Mrs. Deane.

Besides the warrants are numerous affidavits from Kent County, Del., establishing the murder of the two women. In a sworn statement J. P. Dunning says that he believes the handwriting on the envelope of the anonymous letter which reached his wife in July, 1897, was that of Mrs. Botkin. He could not identify the writing on the box which contained the candy, as he had not seen it.

Mrs. Cordelia Botkin and the attorneys for the defense claim to have no fear of the evidence that will be presented to Governor Budd by the prosecution. They base their confidence on the alleged ability of the accused woman to establish a complete alibi. The alibi will cover a period dating from the day Clerk Frank Grey, who claims he sold Mrs. Botkin arsenic in the Owl drug store, to the day she was arrested in Stockton.

Holy Angels' Church Benefit.

The married women of the Holy Angels' Church gave an entertainment and euchre party for the benefit of the church last evening at Assembly Hall, 264 Oakwood boulevard. Mrs. M. T. Flaven and Mrs. Plunkett were the Committee on Arrangements. A bazaar for the benefit of the church will be given on Oct. 6 to 15.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

The illustration represents a lemon colored China crape dress by Paquin. It is trimmed

CHINA CRAPE DRESS.

with Tom Thumb ribbons to match, and with English application lace.—New York Herald.

Colonial Furniture,

in all its varied beauty and quaintness of design. Furniture carved in the vigorous old Flemish way. Pieces in the style of the Empire, stately, elegant. Nine floors of magnificent Furniture, representing all the best schools and masters of antiquity and modern times.

Forty years' experience as furniture manufacturers justifies us in saying that our product is unexcelled for perfection of finish and thoroughness of construction.

Remember, we sell medium and fine furniture at a lower price than any house in Chicago.

Dressing-Cases ..... $8.00 to $860.00
Brass Beds ..... $20.00 to $200.00
Dressing Tables ..... $8.50 to $250.00
Chiffoniers ..... $4.25 to $300.00
Bookcases ..... $6.00 to $150.00

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Store: 148-154 Wabash-av.

Factory: 44-50 N. Elizabeth-st.

FOR AN ANTI-CANTEEN CRUSADE

Bishop Fallows and Temperance Workers Expect to Present Petition of 5,000,000 Names to President.

A big anti-canteen crusade is being planned by Bishop Fallows. Petitions aggregating 5,000,000 names are promised by the Bishop for presentation to President McKinley. The officers of the Young People's Christian Temperance union will coöperate in the work. One evening during the week from Sept. 24 to Oct. 1, when the Willard memorial services will be held, will be devoted to an anti-canteen rally, probably in Central Music Hall. Bishop Fallows and the Rev. James Cleary are expected to speak.

The Young People's union and the Chicago Home Protection Chorus of the Y. P. C. T. U. held a meeting last evening at Willard Hall, at which officers for the year were elected. After the business meeting there was a song service, with temperance talks by C. W. Jones and the Rev. M. Jesse. The officers elected were:

President—Miss Eva M. Shontz.
Vice President—Mrs. Lucy Page Gaston.
Recording Secretary—C. H. Birr.
Corresponding Secretary—Miss Luella Boughton.
Treasurer—Miss Ada Jenks.

At the business meeting action was taken to consider the starting of a rescue home for women at Morgan Park.

FOUR WEDDINGS AT ELGIN.

Miss Carolyn Mellander and John A. Gustus of Chicago One of a Quartet of Couples.

Elgin, Ill., Sept. 15.—[Special.]—Lucian S. Taylor of the Daily News staff and Miss Bessie Farrell, formerly a teacher in the public schools, were married this evening at the home of the bride.

Edward R. Davery, a prominent young business-man, and Mary, daughter of City Clerk Sylla, were married this afternoon.

Henry, son of the Rev. H. F. Fruechtenicht, and Miss Amalie M. Niethammer were married in the presence of a large congregation at St. John's Church this morning.

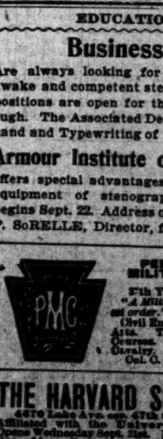
Miss Carolyn Mellander and John A. Gustus of Chicago were united at the home of the Rev. J. Mellander, brother of the bride.

Effect of Altitudes on Energy.

While building the railway up the Swiss Gorner Grat, about 10,000 feet above sea level, it was ascertained that the altitude and mountain sickness reduced the laboring capacity of the men by one-third.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND

Is one of the most renowned of all our American divines. By directing his superb abilities solely to the study of Theology and Oratory he has mastered the Ciceronean art of moving vast audiences to exalted ideals. The effect of his sonorous eloquence and convincing logic has made him the most powerful prelate in the Catholic hierarchy. His career is a magnificent illustration of the fact that he who would succeed must specialize his energies. The Foreman Shoe Co. have learned this lesson and *applied it to the art of Shoe Building. Years of experience plainly represented in their luxurious $5.00 Shoe creations.*



Their Ventilated Shoes are rapidly revolutionizing the whole trade. *These Shoes permit the air to circulate freely around the feet, thus entirely eliminating all unpleasant perspiration odors.*

The *average* shoe is faulty from a scientific and hygienic point of view. If you want to see the finest footwear ever invented visit their two great State street emporiums—one of which is located at 149 and 151 State, and the other on the n w. cor. State and Madison-sts. Foreman makes the fashions in shoes—ask dressers.

Look for the label on every bottle of Londonderry Lithia Water and avoid substitutes.

(Still and sparkling.)

EDUCATIONAL.

Business Men

Are always looking for energetic, wide-awake and competent stenographers. Good positions are open for those who are thorough. The Associated Department of Shorthand and Typewriting of

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offers special advantages for the thorough equipment of stenographers. Fall term begins Sept. 22. Address or call on RUPERT P. SoRELLE, Director, for full particulars.

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57th Year begins Sept. 14.
"A Military School of the highest order."—U. S. War Dept.
Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Arts. Thorough Preparatory Course. Infantry, Artillery, Cavalry. Catalogue of Col. C. E. HYATT, President.

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Affiliated with the University of Chicago. Opens Wednesday Sept. 21st. For detailed information address the principals, T. J. SCHOBINGER, JOHN C. GRANT.

Omnibus will run morning and evening between cor. of Michigan-av. and Talbot, and school.

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For catalogues and all information address SIDNEY T. SMYTHE, Ph. D., President, Delafield, Waukesha County, Wis.

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Primary Department, Grammar School Course, College Preparatory Department. Boys thoroughly prepared for any College or School of Science. Male teachers. Manual training, Gymnasium. School opens Sept. 21st. Write for catalogue to or call upon
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Boys and Young Men prepared for any College. Separate department for ages 6 to 12.
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2141 Calumet-av. 45th year will begin Sept. 28th. Certificate accepted at Smith, Vassar and Wellesley. Boys received in primary classes.
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...IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.
...Bull Traders Again Control Values on
...Wall Street.
NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Large amounts of money found their way into stocks and bonds today, and the depression which hung over the stock market during practically all of the morning was completely dissipated. Even Sugar, which at the opening showed some continued apprehension on the part of holders regarding the formidable competition impending in the trade, yielded to the influence and more than recovered its early losses on large transactions. Manhattan, another standard resource of the bears, resisted attack and rose with the general market. When these isolated cases of weakness were eliminated from the market the whole list mounted vigorously upwards, and it was evident that a bull movement was in full force again. The increased confidence in the money market outlook was obviously reflected in the bond market, where there was a large absorption of mortgages of all grades at advancing prices. The closing was strong.
United States 3s, when issued, advanced ¼ in the bid price today, and were largely dealt in at 103@103⅝, one block of $250,000 selling at the latter price.
Total sales of stocks today, 464,100 shares, including 7,460 Atchison preferred, 4,663 Baltimore and Ohio, 20,140 Burlington, 7,730 Louisville and Nashville, 18,495 Manhattan, 3,205 Missouri Pacific, 19,625 Northern Pacific, 16,856 do preferred, 3,900 Rock Island, 18,805 Union Pacific, 41,628 Pacific Mail, 6,066 Wabash preferred, 21,880 Union Pacific, 4,010 Minnesota Iron, 4,320 Cotton Oil, 10,710 Tobacco, 4,025 Chicago Great Western, 10,010 People's Gas, 5,337 General Electric, 55,630 Sugar, 18,300 Rubber.
Money on call strong, 2½@5 per cent. Last loan, 2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4@5 per cent. Sterling exchange weak at 484@484½ for demand and at 482½@482¾ for 60 days. Posted rates, 483@483½ and 484@485. Commercial bills, 481@481¾. Silver certificates, 59½@61; bar silver, 60½; Mexican dollars, 48½. Government bonds firm. State bonds dull. Railroad bonds strong.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Sep. 15	Sep. 16
Am. Sugar	66,200	125⅞	120⅜	120⅜	127¼
Do pfd	1,100	118	117	117	118
Am. Tobacco	42,600	104⅝	103	103	104⅝
Am. Cotton Oil	4,200	36½	34¾	35¼	34½
Do pfd	10	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113¾
Adams Express	200	143	143	143	143
Do pfd	200	13	13	13	13
Atchison	7,300	25⅝	24¼	25⅛	24¼
Do pfd	300	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	13⅝
Atlantic Mine Co	1,000	38	36	38	35½
Balt. & Ohio	4,663	79	77½	77½	78¼
Do pfd	200	89½	89	89	89
Brunswick & Wire	3,200	22¾	20½	22¾	20½
Do pfd	100	70	70	70	70
C. & O. 34 pfd	4,500	46½	45	45	46
C. B. & Q.	2,900	76	70	71⅜	76
C. R. I. & P.	12,400	90½	89	89¾	89¾
C. St. P. M. & O.	700	70	70	70	70
Do pfd	600	124	124	124	124
C. & W. I.	18,600	11⅝	11¼	11¼	11⅝
C. C. C. & St. L.	35,600	110¾	109¾	110¼	109
Do pfd	100	112	112	112	112
Chicago Gas	6,200	104	102	102	103
Consolidated Gas	700	211½	209	211½	209
Del. & Hud.	1,200	125¾	125	125	125¾
Del., L. & W.	200	178	175	175	178
Denver & R. G.	1,100	15¾	14¾	15¼	14¾
Do pfd	1,100	57½	56¾	57½	56¾
Distillers	1,500	21¾	20¾	21¾	20¾
Erie	4,400	12	11¾	11¾	11¾
Do 1st pfd	50	31	30	30	30
Do 2d pfd	100	20	19	19	19
Fort Wayne	1,000	157½	155	155	157
Gas Trust	1,000	87½	86¾	87½	86¾
Gen. Electric	5,337	39¾	38¾	39¾	38¾
Illinois Steel	1,100	37	36	36	36
Illinois Trust	1,500	75	74	74	74
Ind., Bl. & W.	4,400	20¾	19¾	20¾	19¾
Do pfd	50	60	60	60	60
Iowa Central	1,000	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Do pfd	1,000	37½	36¾	37½	36¾
Jersey Central	200	125	125	125	125
Kansas & Texas	1,000	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Do pfd	1,000	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Lake Erie & W.	1,000	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Do pfd	1,000	70	70	70	70
Lake Shore	4,100	165½	164½	165½	164½
Louisville & N.	7,730	59¾	58¾	59¾	58¾
Lead Trust	1,000	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Lead Trust pfd	1,000	104	104	104	104
Manhattan	18,495	124¾	122¾	124¾	122¾
Memphis & C.	100	100	100	100	100
Michigan Central	1,000	104	104	104	104
Mexican Central	1,000	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Minn. & St. L.	1,000	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
Do pfd	1,000	20	20	20	20
Missouri Pacific	3,205	35¾	34¾	35¾	34¾
Mobile & Ohio	1,000	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
Missouri Pac.	3,100	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
Minn. Iron	8,100	94¼	91⅞	94¼	92
Nor. Pac.	68,500	41¾	39	41¾	38¾
Do pfd	16,400	78¾	77¾	78¾	77¾
N. Y. Central	400	116¾	116½	116¾	117
N. Y., C. & St. L.	2,100	85¾	82¾	85¾	82¾
Do 1st pfd	400	96	95	96	95
Do 2d pfd	600	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
North Am. Co.	400	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
N. Y., Ont. & W.	400	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
National Lead	100	35¼	35¼	35¼	34
Do pfd	100	85¾	85	110	116
N. Y. Air Brake	900	99¾	98	99	98¼
New Cent. Coal	100	43	43	43	
Ogn. Ry. & Nav.	100	66	66	66	65½
Ogn. Short Line	300	35½	33	33	
People's Gas	17,200	106¾	105¼	105¾	105
Penna. R. R.	400	118¾	118¾	118¾	118
Pac. Mail	2,100	33¾	32¾	33¾	32¼
Pullman	100	188	188	188	187
Pac. Coast	500	45½	45	45½	45½
Do 1st pfd	25	82½	82½	82½	84
Reading	200	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¼
Do 1st pfd	200	46	46	46	45
Do 2d pfd	400	21	21	21	21
Southern Ry.	1,700	9¾	9¼	9¾	9¼
Do pfd	4,100	34½	34¼	34¾	34
Southern Pac.	500	22½	21⅝	22	21¾
St. L. & S. W. pfd	1,100	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
St. L. & S. Fran.	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
Do 1st pfd	200	66	65½	66	64
Do 2d pfd	600	32¾	32½	32¾	32
S. R. & T.	100	7	7	7	7¼
Texas Pac.	1,000	14¼	14¼	14¼	13¾
Tenn. Coal & Iron	1,700	29	28¼	28¾	28
Third Ave.	50	175	175	175	175
Union Pac.	19,100	33	31⅝	33	32¼
Do pfd	20,400	69¾	68¼	69¾	69¼
U. S. Rubber	15,200	46	43¼	45¾	42
Do pfd	1,800	105	102¾	104½	102
U. S. Leather	1,700	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¼
U. S. Leather pfd	1,700	69½	68¾	69½	69¾
West Chicago	400	95¾	95¾	95¾	94¾
W. & L. E.	400	24	23¾	24	23¼
Do pfd	600	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Wabash pfd	3,000	21¾	21¼	21¾	21
Western Union	800	93¾	93	93¾	92¾

*Ex. div. 1 per cent. †Ex. div 1 per cent. ‡Ex. div. 1¼ per cent.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	118	United States	41
American	180	Fargo	120

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 3s	105¾
U. S. new 4s, reg	127⅛
U. S. new 4s, coup	127⅞
U. S. 4s, reg	110½
U. S. 4s, coup	111½
U. S. 2s	99
U. S. 5s, reg	112¾
U. S. 5s, coup	113¼
District 3.65s	117

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS

10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

79000 Atch gen 4s 89@74
282000 do adjust 4s 72@74
7000 Adams Ex 4s 100
190000 Balt & O S W 3½s reg 93¾@94
105000 B & O 6s 1925 stpd tr ... 114¾@115¼
7000 B-O 4s ex tr 119
5000 B-O SW 1st pfd ... 102½
4000 B R T 5s ... 104½
2000 Can So 2d ... 100
65000 C-O gen 4½s ... 80⅝@81
18000 do con 5s 115@116
10000 do R-A 1st ... 101
2000 CB-Q deb 5s 110
2000 do Neb ex 4s 101¼
1000 do conv 5s ... 110
26000 CRI-P 4s ... 103¾@104
2000 Col Mid 2-4s 50
12000 CNJ cons ... 103⅝
18000 Chi Term 4s 88
9000 C-NW cons ... 142½
5000 do SF 5s ... 111
10000 Cent Ga 1st inc ... 82½@83
3000 CC-I 6s ... 100
5000 Det Gas 5s ... 93¾
12000 D-RG 1st ... 96¾@97
4000 do imp 5s ... 94½
19000 Erie gen lien ... 69¾
7000 Ev-Ind 1st con ... 92
24000 E-TH gen 5s ... 96@97
1000 Eq Gas Chi 5s ... 104
41000 ETV-G 1st ... 90¾@97
6000 Ga Pac 1st ... 120½
2000 GB-W deb A ... 42¼
16000 Ia Cen 1st 5s ... 103⅜
1000 ID-W 1st ... 103¾
18000 L-N unfd 4s ... 98¾
4000 L-N P-A 1st ... 106
14000 Lac Gas 5s ... 105
6000 MKT 5s Tex ... 101
5000 MK T 1st 4s ... 84½
38000 do 2d ... 62¼@64
1000 MK-E 1st ... 102
5000 M-N 1st 1910 M line ... 120¾
5000 Mo P con 6s ... 104¼@104¾
8000 M-O gm 4s ... 70½
28000 M-StL 5s ... 107
15000 do con 4s ... 75
2000 do con 5s ... 105¾@106
5000 do inc A 74¾ ... 67⅝
10000 do inc B ... 58
29000 OR-N 4s ... 99¼@99⅝
2000 Penna 4½s ... 114¼
6000 P-E 1st ... 79
27000 Rdg gen 4s ... 82½@83
9000 RGW 1st 4s ... 88¼@89
5000 St L-SW 1st 79
41000 So Ry 5s ... 96¾@97
10000 StJ-GI 2-3-4s 70
23000 SA-AP 4s ... 66¼@67
5000 SRT 6s ... 21¼
26000 do inc ... 21¼
2000 SoP-Cal 6s 102½
14000 T-NO 5s ... 82½@83
... 100¾@101
21000 Tex P 1st ... 106¼@¼
422000 do 2d inc ... 46¼@47¾
83000 UPD-G 1st ... 76¾
257000 UP 4s ... 96¾
130000 do new 3s ... 105⅝@¼
18000 Va fund debt 1991 ... 76¾
16000 Wab 1st 5s ... 111¾@112
49000 do 2d ... 68¼@69¼
19000 do deb ser B ... 23
123000 Wis C 1st ... 53¼@54½

EXPLOITS RUBBER SUBSTITUTE

Glucose Company Officials Say Demand for Corn Rubber Is Increasing—Linseed Oil Circular.

The Glucose Sugar Refinery company is now actively exploiting substitute corn rubber.
Officials of the company say that they are in daily receipt of big orders for this substitute to be used by rubber manufacturers, and that the constant increase in the demand for it demonstrates that from the standpoint of commercial success it will be one of the most important of the forty or more different products now manufactured by this company.
The "rubber" is sold for 4½ cents per lb, and as Para rubber, which it mixes with in a half proportion, sells for over $1.00 per lb, the profit to rubber manufacturers is great. The Glucose Sugar Refining company makes over 2c per lb profit on it.
Following is an official circular on corn rubber, just issued for purposes of exploitation:
"Rubber substitute is made from corn oil by a vulcanizing process, which produces a product closely resembling Para rubber in appearance and in quality. This substance can be used in the manufacture of all grades of rubber goods, including sheet rubber, bicycle tires, rubber boots, rubber soles, water proofing, linoleum, etc. The fact that corn oil does not oxidize readily makes this product of great value; since it, too, is not affected by oxidization, so that products manufactured from it will always remain pliable and will not crack as those made from other substitutes which have been put on the market manufactured from rape seed oil, linseed oil, etc. Even pure rubber oxidizes, while a mixture of 50 per cent pure rubber and 50 per cent of our rubber substitute will remain soft and pliable and will not crack."

Linseed Oil Reorganization.

That the plan of reorganizing the National Linseed Oil company is fathered by the present management of the company is further demonstrated by a circular letter to the stockholders, in which the management gives explicit indorsement of the plan and calls for deposits of stock. Following is the circular:
To the stockholders of the National Linseed Oil company: For the purpose of putting the affairs of this company upon a solid basis so that in the future it can conduct its business with its own capital instead of relying upon its ability to borrow from banks, your Board of Directors has requested Frederick P. Olcott, President of the Central Trust company of New York, a man of the highest standing and of long business experience, to associate with himself equally prominent financiers and with their aid formulate a plan of reorganization for your consideration and approval.
It is our desire to secure as quickly as possible, through the aid of these gentlemen, several million dollars of fresh capital, thus enabling us to pay off every dollar of indebtedness, secured or unsecured, and leave sufficient moneys in hand to carry on our great and growing business. We are glad to state that Mr. Olcott has acceded to our request and has associated with himself General Samuel Thomas and Henry W. Poor, reserving power to add to the committee as emergencies arise.
The committee desires to know that the movement has the support of the holders of our stock. This support should be shown by depositing the stock with the Central Trust company of New York. The Trust company will issue to you a negotiable receipt for the stock deposited. As soon as a majority of the stock is deposited, the committee will formulate a plan and submit it to you for your approval. If you do not approve the plan submitted, then, regardless of the action of other stockholders, your stock will be returned to you upon your surrender of the receipt of the Trust company.
At the meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, which meeting was attended by a number of the largest stockholders, a committee was appointed, of which the Hon. Franklin D. Locke of Buffalo was made chairman, to confer with Messrs. Olcott, Thomas, and Poor of the reorganization.
We urge that you facilitate this effort by promptly sending forward your certificates. The expense will be merely nominal.
We inclose addressed envelopes for the purpose.

W. P. ORR,
ALEXANDER BUSTON,
MARCUS SIMPSON,
JOHN P. KEISER,
FRANKLIN D. LOCKE,
D. S. HOLMES,
CHARLES HODGMAN,
T. G. MCCULLOH.

Sees Big Fluctuations.

Steel and Wire stock seems once more to be coming the way of its friends. On Wednesday the stock seemed to have hit rock bottom at 25¼. Yesterday in lesse and broods it rose half it lacked 3¼. This stock has seen some remarkable fluctuations during the last few weeks within a range of from 25 to 45. It is the talk that one large speculative interest has made the lion's share of the profits out of the fluctuations. Indications still favor the inclusion of this company in the Federal Steel combine. The common stock is earning from 4 to 6 per cent, still actual dividend payments, it is known, are rather in the remote future.
South Side "L" was slightly weaker at 69¾.
A Boston financial paper says:
"People closely identified with the new Federal Steel company say that there is no question that the new company can earn dividends on the preferred from the start and dividends on the common stock under ordinary conditions. In fact, they expect the common stock to become all early dividend payers. It is anticipated that the stock of the new company will become an active speculative feature on the exchanges, for the securities will be listed in both New York and Boston, that the $200,000,000 authorized capital only $52,000,000 preferred and $46,000,000 common stock will be issued. It is not proposed at the present time to bring in any new companies, although with an authorized capital of $200,000,000 the Federal Steel company is in position to strengthen its position by the acquirement of new companies. In fact, it is not improbable that the American Steel and Wire company, the Tin Plate combination, for if it does not it is understood that it will erect a $5,000,000 mill at a point conveniently located with reference to its plants, and the first step would remove a valuable customer of the Federal Steel company. A director of the Illinois Steel company is in the market for accruing to the Illinois Steel company by the consolidation are many. If one will follow the Illinois Steel company back for a number of years, he will discover that many times it has had to write off large quantities of ore, and in many instances the company has been afraid to take business because it could not figure on the price of its raw material. As it is to be, there will be a joint partnership. If the Ore company earns $100 and the Illinois Steel earns $50, each will get $75. By the acquirement of the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern road we secure a direct connection between the mines and our Joliet plant. The Minnesota iron company's large steamers land their ore on the Illinois Steel company dock at Chicago, where it is transferred to Joliet over the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern, and from the fact that the Illinois Steel company originates such large quantities of freight this road will be a paying proposition and will place us in a strong position as respects the cost of laying down our raw material. It is not surprising that the Minnesota stock did better in the consolidation than Illinois Steel, for it had its bonds on the property and had a large amount of cash and quick assets. The companies went into the combination on their book values. Examination of both companies showed that financially they were in a strong position, but the Minnesota company had more outside assets. They represent its stock than the Illinois Steel company."
The weekly statement of the Bank of England showed the following changes, as compared with the previous account: Total reserve, increase £231,000; circulation, decrease £832,000; bullion, decrease £101,234; other securities decrease £62,000; other deposits, increase £437,000; public deposits, decrease £242,000; notes reserve, increase £265,000; government securities unchanged. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 49 per cent, is now 51 per cent.
Foreign exchange was weak at the following quotations.

	Demand.	Sixty days.
Bankers' (London) sterling	484¼	482¾
Posted rates, sterling	485¼	483¾
France on Paris	5.19¾	5.23¾
Bankers' (Berlin) reichsmarks	94¾	94

Sales on the Stock Exchange were:

TILL NOON.

50 South Side L	69¾	25 S and W pfd	25
50 do	69¾	150 West Chicago	94½
50 Cent U Tel	48	4 Street's W S C	194
25 Chi Tel	240	4 do	195
75 Steel and Wire	29¾	150 do	19¾
150 do	30	215 do	20
50 do	31¼	50 Nat Biscuit	32½
50 do cash	31½	50 do	33¾

BONDS.

$1000 Gaslight 5s	106	$500 Lake St deb 5s	70¼

AFTER NOON.

50 Nat Biscuit	32¾	50 Steel and Wire	31¾
150 do	32¾	150 do	32
50 do pfd	95¼	160 do	32¼
5 Chicago Tel	240	100 do	32¾
50 Dia Match	138	50 do	32¼
50 Street's W S C	20	20 do	32½
50 South Side L	69¾	10 do	32¾
10 Lake St L	12¾	5 do pfd	88

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	Sept. 15.	Sept. 8.
New York	$141,418,822	$141,376,798
Chicago	17,221,926	17,992,115
Boston	13,945,638	17,702,101
Philadelphia	12,820,798	12,907,242
St. Louis	4,148,157	4,145,259
Baltimore	2,908,812	2,538,734

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 35c discount bid, 25c discount asked.

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Cash and Securities at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 15.—[Special.]—In Boston Dominion coal was a strong feature, some 3,700 changing hands in the afternoon, the price advancing 1¼ to 26¾, and holding within ¾ of the highest. The talk of the early completion of the Everett plant, at least in part with returns from the new contracts, accompanied the rise. Boston Elevated rose 1¼ to 94¾, and West End ½ to 87½, while United States Oil advanced 1¼ to 18, closing at 17¾. General Electric new stock sold at 78¼ and the old at 46. Mining stocks were neglected. Atchison and Mexican Central 4s were 1/8 better at 95, Wisconsin Central 5s were up ⅛ at 53⅛, and Chicago and West Michigan 5s gained 1 to 104. Atchison adjustments were ¼ better at 72¼. Call loans 2¼@3½; time money, 3½@5; commercial paper, 4@5¼.
Description. Sales. High. Low. Close.
Amn. Sugar.....11,000 127¼ 126¾ 127 126¾
Do pfd..... 800 118¾ 118¼ 118¾ 118¼
Atchison..... 15 13 13 13 13
Do pfd..... 1,700 34½ 33¼ 34½ 33¼
Bell Telephone.. 800 277 277 277 277
Bay State Gas.... 300 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅝
Boston Elevated. 1,100 69½ 70¼ 69½ 70
Ch. B. & Q..... 2,600 112¾ 111¾ 114¾ 111¾
General Electric. 200 45¼ 45¼ 45¼ 45¼
Do pfd..... 200 100 100 100 100
Illinois Steel.... 75 34¾ 34¾ 34¾ 34¾
Oregon S. Line... 75 22 34¼ 34¼ 34¼
Union Pac..... 1,000 32¾ 33 32¾ 32¾
Do pfd..... 2,500 62¾ 63¾ 62¾ 63¾
West End R. R.... 225 87 87¾ 87 87¼
Westinghouse Elec 125 30¼ 31 30¼ 31
Do pfd..... 25 57 57 57 57

BONDS.

$ 2000 Atch 4s	93	$ 2000 W C 5s	53¼
20000 do adj 4s	72@¼	15000 do inc	6
10000 C B-Q con 5s	115	2000 K C F S-M 6s	103¼
1000 D G R-W 4s	86¾		

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKETS.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities in London, Paris, and Berlin.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—The Evening Post's London financial cablegram says:
The stock markets here were generally better today. President Faure's consent to a revision of the Dreyfus trial imparting a less troubled aspect to French politics, while confirmation of the re assuring telegrams concerning the Argentine-Chile boundary question, as told in these dispatches yesterday, also had a good effect.
The chief gains were in the Argentine and Americans. The latter were benefited by reassuring cables received through arbitrage houses as to clearer money in New York. These cables said that any great rise in money rates is prevented by gold imports. Pacific stocks were especially improved on the adjustment of rates, and on Berlin buying in the market, as well as about the best.
Spanish 4s were better on Paris buying, and there was a general recovery in Kaffirs.
Gold is still wanted for New York and Berlin at 78s.
LONDON, Sept. 15.—The market for American securities moved upward all day on a general speculative demand. The closing tone was buoyant and the demand fair. Turpentine spirits, 29s. Calcutta linseed, spot, 34s 7½d.
Consols for money 109 15-16; do for the account, 110. Canadian Pacific ex. div., 90¾. Erie, 14½; do first pfd, 37¼. Illinois Central, 116. Northern Pacific preferred, 80¼. St. Paul common, 113⅝. New York Central, 128⅜. Pennsylvania, 60⅝. Reading, 9⅝. Union Pacific pfd., 68¼. Atchison, 13½. Louisville and Nashville, 66. Grand Trunk, 7⅞. Bar silver steady, 28; money, 1½@2 per cent.
The rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 1⅝ per cent.
The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills, 1 15-16@1¾ per cent.
The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes, as compared with the previous account:
Total reserve, increased.....£231,000
Circulation, decreased..... 832,000
Bullion, decreased..... 101,243
Other securities, decreased..... 62,000
Other deposits, increased..... 437,000
Public deposits, decreased..... 242,000
Notes reserve, increased..... 265,000
Government securities unchanged.
The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 49.31 per cent, as compared with 49 per cent last week.
The Bank of England's rate of discount remains unchanged, at 2½ per cent.
PARIS, Sept. 15.—There was a general recovery on the Bourse today, with international securities in the lead. Spanish 4s advanced and rentes were in strong demand. Rio Tintos and De Beers mines were harder.
The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes, as compared with the previous account:
Notes in circulation, increased.....25,350,000 francs
Treasury accounts, current, incr'd. 3,850,000 francs
Gold in hand, decreased..... 7,800,000 francs
Bills discounted, increased..... 6,979,000 francs
Silver in hand, decreased..... 4,400,000 francs
BERLIN, Sept. 15.—The hardening of prices on the Boerse today promoted an improvement in the Argentine securities. Spanish 4s were animated, and bank shares recovered.

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Quotations in New York, Boston, and San Francisco.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Closing mining quotations:

Cholla	18	Ontario	400
Crown Point	12	Ophir	55
Con. Cal&Va	80	Plymouth	12
Deadwood	20	Quicksilver	125
Gould & Currie	26	Quicksilver pfd	400
Hale & Norcross	76	Sierra Nevada	87
Homestake	4500	Standard	4,400
Iron Silver	67	Union Con	22
Mexican	22	Yellow Jacket	25

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 15.—Closing mining quotations:

Allouez Mining Co.	3¼	Franklin	14
Atlantic	24¾	Osceola	54¾
Boston & Mont.	22½	Quincy	115
Butte & Boston	23¾	Tamarack	172
Calumet & Hecla	360	Wolverine	265
Centennial	17½	Parrott	23¼

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 15.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Alta	10	Justice	11
Alpha Con	4	Mexican	23
Andes	12	Occidental Con	22
Belcher	29	Ophir	80
Best & Belcher	22	Overman	21
Bullion	4	Potosi	21
Challenge Con	20	Savage	21
Chollar	10	Scorpion	4
Confidence	70	Sierra Nevada	74
Con. Cal. & Va	1 30	Silver Hill	70
Crown Point	10	Union Con	9
Gould & Curry	11	Utah Con	9
Hale & Norcross	20	Standard	125
Julia	1		

Oil and Oil Certificates.

OIL CITY, Pa., Sept. 15.—Credit balances, $1.00. Certificates, $1.00@1.00; bids, $1.00; asked, $1.00. Runs, 78,000 bbls; shipments, 78,000 bbls; average, 78,000 bbls.

STRENGTH IS IN CASH.

SPOT WHEAT IN SHARP DEMAND AND HOLDING FUTURES.

Millers Here and at the Big Northwestern Points Experience Difficulty in Purchasing Sufficient for Requirements at Prices They Can Afford to Pay—Cables from All Points Come In Bullish—Minor Grain Inactive but Fairly Firm—Provisions Weak.

The considerations in wheat yesterday were about the same as on the previous day and were sufficient to put the price above the highest calls and to close the market with a net advance of nearly 2c on September wheat and ⅝@⅞c on December. Cables were strong and the cash situation everywhere, and particularly in the Northwest, was bullish. The September delivery here was about as "gamy" as anything traded in. It covered a range from 65¼c to 67c, as compared with a close on Wednesday at 64⅝c. The advance from 66¼c to 67c was on the buying of a small quantity by the Barretts. Duluth and Minneapolis were up 2¼c to 2⅝c on cash wheat. The millers and shippers are competing for grain there as in the local market, with the remarkable situation presented of millers not being able to get sufficient supplies right in the heavy spring wheat movement. Duluth and Minneapolis had 944 cars, against 929 a week ago, and 901 a year ago. At all the winter wheat markets the movement was light and in the aggregate primary receipts were 1,110,000 bu, against 1,433,000 bu a year ago. Local receipts were 188 cars, against 227 a week ago, and 351 a year ago. The receipts were slightly over the estimate, but the outinspection of 208,000 bu shows that local stocks are not being accumulated. Shorts covered freely in all deliveries, and Kaufman of St. Louis was credited with free buying on this account. The local cash market was strong, with millers absolutely unable to secure necessary supplies. The cash market, based on September prices, is about as follows: No. 2 red, ⅝c to 1¼c over; No. 3 red, September price to 2c discount; No. 1 Northern, September price to ½c to ¾c premium; No. 2 spring, hard, September price to 1c discount; No. 3 spring, hard, September price to 3c discount; No. 2 hard, nominally 1c discount, and No. 3 hard, 1½c to 2½c discount.

Bullish Tone to Cables.

There were fair sales for shipment, one lot of 50,000 bu of No. 2 hard being reported at 1¼c over the price Wednesday night. Clears were equivalent to 519,000 bu. The British cables were decidedly strong, although part of the strength was explained as being due to the uneasiness of a limited short interest. Liverpool closed with an advance of 1⅝d to 2⅜d. There has been a material advance in ocean freight rates. English country markets were 6d higher. Paris was steady to 15 centimes lower, and Antwerp was unchanged.
The market did not fully respond to the strength in wheat, and, in fact, at the high point of the day December was only ¼c higher than the previous close. The latest quotations showed a net advance of ¼c. A large cash business is reported, but the Argentine competition in the export market is being carefully watched. The elevator men who were the most conspicuous traders on Tuesday and Wednesday did not trade openly to any great extent yesterday. The best pit buying was by Pringle. There was fair general buying during the greater part of the session by commission houses. Primary receipts are 400,000 bu less than a year ago, while exports are 303,000 bu. The December-May difference, which was as much as 2½c Monday, got down to less than 1¾c yesterday. Local receipts were 525 cars, being again considerably less than the estimate. The outinspection was small. Sample corn on track and f. o. b. sold as follows: No. 4, 29¼@29¾c; No. 3, 30@30½c; No. 2, 30¼@30¾c; No. 2 yellow, 30¾@31c; No. 3 white, 30⅜c; ears, 33½c. Billed through: No. 2 yellow, 28¼@28½c; No. 2 white, 28¼@28⅝c.
Big receipts of hogs

IN PRAISE OF PAPER MONEY.

Omaha Monetary Conference Closes with a Debate on Currency.

NATIONAL VERSUS BANKS

Warner of Ohio Pleads for Unlimited Issue of Irredeemable Notes.

OTHER SIDE BY FOWLER.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 15.—The third and last day of the National Currency convention began with a paper in support of an unlimited issue of irredeemable currency by the government by General A. J. Warner, President of the American Bimetallic union.

The middle of the road fiatist editors of the Reform Press association were so anxious to be heard, regardless of the arranged program, that it was with difficulty that Congressman Charles S. Hartman of Montana, who presided, could keep them in order.

General Warner said the debate would be divided into, first, the advocacy of bank currency; second, a plea for a governmental currency to circulate concurrently with the metals, and third, an affirmation of an irredeemable government paper currency or absolute fiatism. As to the defense of falling prices made by the gold standard advocates, he said he concurred in their opinions, except as to farm products, for which the labor cost had not decreased, and with the further qualification that there had been no reduction in the fixed charges, such as transportation rates, debts, and taxes.

Paper Money and Prices.

General Warner spoke on the subject, "Paper Money: Its Effect on Metallic Money and on Prices." He said in part:

The measure of the effect of paper money on prices and on other money does not depend upon whether or not it is covered by coin, dollar for dollar, any more than upon the color and texture of the fiber of the paper on which the insignia of money is stamped, but entirely on the quantity of such money in circulation. The printed bill is the same whether applied to paper money or to gold and silver coin, or to gold alone.

The gold standard can be maintained in this country only by limiting the paper currency to an amount less than we would have of gold if there were no paper, or which may be added our distributive share of the gold that would be displaced by the paper, and then making the paper currency as a gold currency should vary, in that way the gold standard can be maintained if a debtor nation can maintain it at all, but in no other. Such a currency would be elastic in the sense in which that term is now generally used, but it would be as elastic as a purely gold currency would be, and its action would be practically automatic. In other words, to maintain the gold standard prices must be allowed to fall—indeed, must be, for it is the only means necessary to prevent the outflow of gold, so as to permit the payment of what we owe abroad with commodities instead of gold. An elastic currency therefore of that kind proposed is inconsistent with the gold standard.

But what is claimed by the advocates of so-called "sound money" for an "elastic currency" is far more than is here indicated. It is claimed by such a currency as is now proposed that it will expand and contract at all times in response to business wants. A currency that would automatically expand and contract so as to furnish supply just as much currency as is wanted and no more might be an ideal currency, but in fact no such currency ever existed, and none such is possible.

Issue Is Sharply Joined.

The issue lies between a currency issued by five or it may be ten thousand banks, as their own interests may dictate, and a currency when it becomes their interest to withdraw it, and a national currency issued and controlled by the government in accordance with definite principles and under fixed rules of law. That is the real issue in this country, and as a part of the people's money is paramount to that of any other. In advocating a national currency issued and controlled by the government I make no war on banks or bankers. But the business of banking is one thing and the right to create money is a different thing.

A national currency issued by the general government should be legal tender, that is, should be money in the fullest sense. I hope some writers will explain just how a paper currency is made better by depriving it of the power of legal tender and why the public is to gain by the substitution of non-legal tender notes of banks in the place of our present legal tender greenback currency.

Reply by Congressman Fowler.

A reply was made to him by Congressman C. N. Fowler of New Jersey, who supported bank currency. Mr. Fowler said the only logical position the silverites could take was that of General Warner; that if they could legislate values into silver they could legislate value into paper and make it redeem itself.

Mr. Fowler spoke on the subject "What Is the Best Form of Paper Money?" He said in part:

The standard of value of the United States is gold; hence, gold coins constitute the only money of the United States. All other forms of exchange are merely representatives of money, or, in other words, currency.

The dividing line into the currency of trade and the currency of commerce.

The former, consisting of subsidiary coins and the various forms of notes, carries on the small transactions of production and distribution.

The latter, consisting of checks, drafts, bills of exchange, and letters of credit, performs a like office for national and international trade.

Money is limited to the currency of trade; hence, the interrogatory should have been, "What is the best form of paper currency?" not money.

What, then, is the best form of currency, bank notes or the demand obligations of the government? Such currency should be safe, adequate to the requirements of trade, and as inexpensive as checks, whose place for convenience it takes.

But is such a currency safe? As much safer than a government currency as five billions of dollars are greater than five hundred millions.

Government loans is the dream of perpetual motion applied to economics. Its intimation that a promise to pay rather than money is now and ever shall be its own redeemer leads to an increased price without reference to exchangeable value, and so on and on to repudiation.

A government issue fails to meet any of the essential requirements of a currency of trade: it has no inherent commercial value; it forms no relation to anything else of value; it is spent money; a demand for payment, and, when reissued, a renewed bill.

Bank Notes the Best Currency.

The proper currency of trade, on the contrary, comes into existence and does its work just as the currency of commerce does. Economically speaking, there is no essential difference between a check and the bank note, except that the former passes practically by indorsement and is also slow and cumbrous for the smaller transactions of life.

But it may be objected that the banks would withhold their notes for the purpose of making money dearer and forcing up the rates of interest. Such is not the experience of the world, for where a practically unlimited note issue is granted there is the lowest rate. The rates of interest, for instance, in Canada, are practically uniform, running from 5 per cent to 6 per cent, while our country exhibits a range of rates from 1 per cent to 25 per cent.

The truth is that the bank which has the largest amount of capital to lend will make the most money, and that rates will be lowest where the most capital is offered. There is not the slightest difference between the lending the notes of a bank and lending the deposits, or granting credits, except so far as the habit of the people require one instead of the other. A banker is a merchant, and it is just as reasonable to say that the dry goods man will sell his goods for less than the banker will not sell his goods which are credits, not notes.

COOPERS' ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Delegates from Many States in Session at 187 Washington Street—Local Strike Is Indorsed.

The eighth annual convention of the Coopers' International union of America, which has been in session at 187 Washington street since last Monday, will conclude its business this afternoon or tomorrow morning with the annual election of officers. George Bogie of Chicago is sitting as President of the convention.

At yesterday's session the reports of officers showed within the last year there has been an increase of 40 per cent in membership, with the addition of 100 unions. Forty-six delegates are in attendance, having come from Boston, Milwaukee, Toledo, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Evansville, St. Louis, Detroit, and many other cities.

The strike of coopers at the Swift plant for more wages was indorsed.

Sues Armour & Co. for $20,000.

Ernest Krase, 5010 Aberdeen street, began suit in the Superior Court yesterday against Armour & Co. for $20,000 damages. In his bill Krase says his leg was broken while working for the firm and that the accident was caused by defective machinery.

SOLDIER STRIKES A CITIZEN IN A DES MOINES HOTEL.

Army Captain Who Fought at Santiago Assaults a Wheelman for a Fancied Insult and Is Put Under Arrest.

Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 15.—[Special.]—Captain L. D. Howell, who fought at Santiago, assaulted A. W. Larson, a prominent citizen, in the Savery Hotel today. The The soldiers was standing near the hotel door when Mr. Larson, leading his wheel, pushed the door open with considerable force. Bystanders say Howell was not touched.

Howell followed the citizen and demanded an apology, asserting that Larson had splashed mud on him. Larson demurred and without further ado the soldier struck him a crushing blow in the mouth, loosening several teeth and badly disfiguring his face.

Bystanders intervened and took Howell away. Larson filed information charging assault and battery and the Captain was arrested.

Captain Howell is in Des Moines acting as quartermaster for Captain Olmsted, mustering officer. He commanded one of the companies in the Seventh Infantry at Santiago.

SAYS HART DIED FROM POISON.

Coroner's Physician Noel Testifies in Layden Murder Case—Prosecution to Close Today.

Druggist Otto Tanke, who sold Owen Layden corrosive sublimate, was the first witness yesterday in the Layden murder trial before Judge Burke. Tanke had examined the powder found on a spoon in Hart's room at 146 Chicago avenue by Detective M. J. Qualey and pronounced it corrosive sublimate. Undertaker Henry Peterson testified to having embalmed the body and said that it would have been impossible for any of the fluid to penetrate the throat or stomach. Policemen Maher and Simon testified regarding the arrest of Layden. Dr. Noel, the Coroner's physician who made the post mortem examination of Hart's body, testified that Hart died from the effect of corrosive sublimate. The witness said it would have been impossible for the embalming fluid to have reached Hart's throat and tongue from the stomach. Hart, in the opinion of the physician, swallowed the poison. Other witnesses called were: Mrs. Amanda Gerlock, Dr. Wesner, Dr. E. E. Smith, and Professor Delafontaine.

Mrs. Amanda Gerlock will be the first witness today. She rented Hart the room at 146 Chicago avenue in which he died. Her evidence will relate principally to the actions of Layden just prior to Hart's death. Assistant State's Attorney Smith expects to close the prosecution during the morning.

STEAMFITTERS END THEIR WAR

Bolting Firms Apply for Readmission to Masters' Association—Men to Return to Work.

As the result of a conference yesterday between the Master Steamfitters' association and the firms that bolted the organization two weeks ago a settlement was reached and the malcontents signed an application for readmission to membership. The firms that withdrew from the association and caused a strike among the workmen were:

E. H. Prentice company, Thomas & Smith, M. J. Cragin, Cook & Chick.
Maginn & Bradley, William Sullivan.
F. W. Lamb company, John Davis company.

The first step in arranging the settlement was the withdrawal of the charges of conspiracy made by M. J. Cragin against E. N. Craig, Joseph Larkin, and M. B. Madden. Secretary Gompers of the Master Steamfitters' association came from New York to attend the conference. The men probably will return to work today.

In accordance with the $50,000 damage suit brought by D. M. Quay against the Masters' association will be dropped.

BRIDGE INJUNCTION IN COURT.

Judge Payne Hears Arguments Regarding the Drainage Canal Contract for Campbell Avenue Span.

The hearing of the bill for an injunction to restrain the trustees of the Sanitary District from carrying out their contract with the Scherser Rolling Lift Bridge company, let on Aug. 6 to that company for the erection of a railroad bridge across the canal at Campbell avenue, was taken up before Judge Payne of the Superior Court yesterday afternoon. The main point considered in the arguments was the right of the trustees to award the contract when the competitors were allowed to present bids of different designs. The argument will be continued by Attorney Zeisler for the petitioner this morning. The case probably will continue till afternoon.

STATE FAIR OPENS ON SEPT. 26.

Annual Display at Springfield Will Be an Elaborate One—Fast Horses to Be Shown.

The State Fair will open at the capital a week from next Monday, Sept. 26. The State Board of Agriculture has been at work on the exhibition for several months and its members say that the fair will surpass its predecessors. Particular attention has been given to the machinery and electrical departments. The departments of art and education, President J. Irving Pearce says, will excel anything ever attempted by State agricultural organizations in this country. Joe Patchen, John R. Gentry, and Star Pointer will trot during the fair. There will be special days for children, soldiers, and the residents of Decatur and Springfield.

J. B. EARL GIVES TRUST DEED.

Loan of $41,000 Secured on Property at 295 1-2 and 297 Clark Street at 7 Per Cent.

Joseph B. Earl has given a trust deed for $41,000 to Stephen W. Rawson on property known as 295½ and 297 Clark street, payable in five years and at 7 per cent interest. The ground dimensions are 30.13x100.5 feet. The deed was filed yesterday. A trust deed for $27,500 was given by Auguste Heberlein to J. Robert Foulkes and is dated Sept. 14, the loan being on 65x71 feet in Chicago avenue, thirty feet west of Rush street, with south front. The loan runs for five years and bears 5 per cent interest.

CHELINS IN BANKRUPTCY COURT

Mason Contractor Schedules $35,000 Liabilities — Disputed Claim Against Board of Education.

F. N. Chelins, a mason contractor, 2916 Erie avenue, petitioned for voluntary bankruptcy in the United States District Court yesterday, scheduling liabilities at $35,000. His assets include a disputed claim against the Board of Education for labor and material furnished three years ago for the Morris and Von Humboldt Schools. Albert W. Hutchings, 2665 North Winchester avenue, has asked the same court for relief from $28,000 in debts.

POISON FOR KING OF COREA.

Woman's Attempt to Assassinate the Ruler of the Hermit Kingdom Fails of Its Purpose.

Yokohama, Sept. 15.—Further advices received here from Seoul, the capital of Corea, say that the King of Corea, who with the Crown Prince, became ill on Sunday last, the supposition being that they were poisoned, is recovering. The Crown Prince, however, is still quite ill. It is now believed the poisoner was a woman of the household, but doubts are expressed as to whether she was actuated by jealousy or political motives.

TAKE BACK RATE OFFER.

Western Lines Join with Eastern in Demanding Suppression of Scalpers.

ASK ACTION BY COUNCIL.

Low Fares for Peace Jubilee to Be Withheld Unless Ordinance Is Passed.

MAYOR FAVORS MEASURE.

Unless the City Council takes prompt action to prevent scalpers from manipulating return portions of peace jubilee tickets the prospects are that cheap rates may not be given by the railroads centering in this city. The Western roads, which had at first agreed to make the low rates requested by the jubilee committee, have rescinded their action and joined the Eastern roads in the demand that they be afforded protection against the scalpers. If an anti-scalping ordinance is passed the railroads promise to make a rate of one cent a mile from all points within a radius of 500 miles of Chicago, and even lower rates for short distances.

The railroads claim there is little profit in such low rates, and positive loss would be inflicted upon them if scalpers were permitted to manipulate the return portions of the tickets.

Mayor Harrison, speaking of the action of the railroad men, said:

"If the railroad people draw up a reasonable measure and have it introduced I have no doubt it will go through. Perhaps some of the Aldermen would feel less inclined to vote for it on account of an effort being made, apparently, to force them to do so, but I guess that would make no difference with the result."

Stockholders of the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa railroads decided yesterday to ratify the recent action of the stockholders of the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa railway of Indiana consolidating the property, corporate franchises, and capital stock of the two companies, and to authorize the issue of $3,000,000 bonds bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent, maturing Oct. 1, 1948, for the purpose of redeeming underlying securities and for extension. The headquarters of the consolidated company will be in the Rookery Building, Chicago.

The Chicago and Northwestern road has adopted a new plan to decrease the business of the lost articles department. When passenger trains run into a connecting or terminal depot trainmen go through the cars calling out: "You'll not forget your packages, grips, wraps, and umbrellas."

Railroads have been officially advised that the battleship Illinois will be ready for launching on Oct. 4. The sale of cheap tickets for that occasion will be confined to Oct. 2, and bear return limit of Oct. 10.

The proposition to restore transcontinental passenger rates on Sept. 25 to the basis that has been adopted by the Canadian Pacific railway has been adopted by all the Western roads.

Attorneys of roads centering in this city will meet today to consider the recent decision of the Interstate Commerce commission that the railroads cannot justly charge more than $1 per car for switching live stock to the Union Stock-Yards. The charge now is $2 per car. The railroads say they will be guided in their action by the advice of the attorneys.

HORSE TROUGH GOES ASTRAY.

Gift of Temperance Women Found Doing Service in Front of a Madison Street Saloon.

Since the members of the Woman's Christian Temperance union learned that the iron trough placed by them in front of a blacksmith shop in Madison street, near Oakley avenue, has been removed to do service at the entrance of a saloon, it has caused them no little consternation. They paid $80 for the horse trough two years ago, and little dreamed that it would ever stand for more than temperance principles; but for two weeks, while thirsty horses quenched their thirst at the trough at the side entrance of John Arado's place, 823 West Madison street, equally thirsty drivers have drained glasses over the bar inside the saloon.

When the trough was missed from its accustomed place a committee was appointed to find it and have it returned. This committee consisted of Mrs. A. E. Wilson, Mrs. Landon, and Mrs. Hutchins. They were told that the blacksmith gave the saloonkeeper permission to move the trough.

"I suppose the Woman's Christian Temperance union will have the trough taken back to its former location," said a prominent temperance woman last evening. "Some of the women, however, believe that the saloonkeeper should bear the expense."

NEW RAILROAD FOR IOWA.

Chicago Men in a Project to Build a Line from Fort Dodge to Omaha.

Fort Dodge, Ia., Sept. 15.—[Special.]—The Fort Dodge and Omaha railroad company was incorporated yesterday. The capital stock authorized is $5,000,000, the recording fee paid being $2,000. John F. Duncombe, Charles E. Grafton, Niven C. Phillips, Henry B. Litchfield, and Clarence W. Moore are the incorporators and directors. John F. Duncombe is President, Julius L. Rinne is Secretary, and Otto L. Nau is Treasurer. John F. Duncombe, who lives here, is attorney for the Illinois Central, and the others are railroad men of Chicago. The road is to be built in a southwesterly direction from a point on the Illinois Central at Fort Dodge to Omaha, via Council Bluffs. The distance is approximately 130 miles.

WAR ON PULLMAN COMPANY.

Movement Inaugurated in California to Compel a Reduction in Prices.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 15.—The State Railroad Commissioners have decided to undertake a thorough investigation of the affairs of the Pullman Palace Car company with a view to determining whether the rates charged by the company can be legally reduced. J. P. Meehan, Superintendent of the company in this city, is to be subpœnaed and required to produce all the books, records, and papers in his possession at the next meeting of the commission.

SCIENTISTS MEET IN STROUD.

Chandler of Boston Declares Great Britain and America Will Ever Be Friends.

Stroud, Sept. 15.—The Chamber of Commerce of this place entertained the delegates of the British Association for the Advancement of Science today. John Chandler of Boston, who was among the speakers, advocated a closer union between the ports of Bristol and Boston. In the course of his remarks he said that never in the history of Great Britain and America had the two countries been so closely bound together, and he expressed the belief that it would be impossible in the future to break this bond of union.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

R. & W. NAKODAS. R. & W.
The popular summer cotton.

BANKER TAKES HIS LIFE BY HANGING AT DELPHI, ILL.

James G. Blythe Commits Suicide, the Second Attempt Proving Successful—Ill Health the Source of Despondency.

Delphi, Ind., Sept. 15.—[Special.]—James G. Blythe, ex-cashier of the Citizens' National Bank of this city, and a member of the Columbia club of Indianapolis, committed suicide by hanging in this city last night. Mr. Blythe came here about ten years ago from Peru and took charge of the Citizens' Bank. He had been in poor health for several years and recently had been afflicted with melancholy. He made an unsuccessful attempt on his life about two weeks ago. Mr. Blythe was originally from Shelbyville and at one time was connected with one of the Indianapolis banks. He is survived by one brother, whose home is in Indianapolis, who will inherit his fortune, which is estimated at $50,000.

HAS SARATOGA RESOLUTIONS.

President McKinley Presented with the Report of the Conference on Territorial Expansion.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 15.—The committee representing the Saratoga conference on a future foreign policy called on the President this afternoon by appointment and presented an engrossed copy of the resolutions, heretofore published, adopted at that conference and a memorial amplifying the different subjects touched upon. The committee was led by Henry Wade Rogers, President of Northwestern University, of Chicago.

The first remarks of the President after reading the memorial by Chairman Rogers were:

"Gentlemen: You come at the supreme moment. I will today give the Peace Commissioners their final instructions, and you are here in time to have your recommendations read and considered before that is done."

The President said he had followed with great interest the discussions of the Saratoga conference, and was sure that they had done great good throughout the country, especially commending the committee for having given so fair a hearing to both sides and for having been able to agree on resolutions.

The President, in closing a five minutes' talk to the committee, said:

"I propose to do the best I can with such knowledge and light as I have, and hope my acts in the matter will be approved by the deliberate judgment of mankind."

The committee at a subsequent meeting unanimously resolved that a permanent committee or organization should be perfected to agitate the questions touched upon in the resolutions and memorial.

The following officers were elected and given power to complete the organization: Henry Wade Rogers, President; Henry M. McCracken, First Vice President; Samuel Gompers, Second Vice President; Wirt W. Howe, Third Vice President; Ralph M. Easley, Secretary; Samuel M. Robinson, Treasurer.

Accident to Goodwin Exaggerated.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, Sept. 15.—Reports that Nat Goodwin has been much exaggerated. There is no fracture of his leg. He said today at his residence near Woolwich: "I have only strained the muscles of my leg. I was able to stand on it this morning. My doctor says there is no reason why I should not fulfill my intention of sailing on Saturday and I intend to do so."

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

The Investigating committee of the Chicago Underwriters' association met yesterday and acquitted E. S. Cameron & Co. of the charge of rebating.

The adjusters have come to an agreement as to the settlement of the loss of the Western Stareh association. The figure is $236,658. The insurance was $253,250. There were twenty-eight items included in the form, and twenty-two were involved in the loss. The salvage represents the buildings and stocks on which no claim was made. George A. S. Wilson was the adjuster for the assured and there were thirteen adjusters for the companies.

W. H. C. Woodhurst has been appointed Nebraska State agent for the North British and Mercantile.

The subject of fire losses is receiving more attention from underwriters than ever before, from a scientific standpoint. The greatest loss occurs in the classes of property which are most common and which represent the greatest wealth. But even with this more or less fixed principle prevailing there is no special uniformity in the amounts of loss, or in the locality, or even in the classes themselves. For example, in the five classes representing the greatest losses general and country stores and dwellings and tenements always appear, but the other three which make up the list vary from year to year, honors being about equally divided among hotels, barns, etc., dry goods stores, flour and feed mills, lumber yards, and lumber mills. The reason is that, especially in some of these classes, a large value is frequently concentrated in a single risk, and the burning of one of them would make the loss in that class preponderate. In 1897 it is found that five classes of risks were responsible for about 40 per cent of the property loss, and somewhat less than the same proportion of insurance loss throughout the country. The following summary of five classes during 1897 is of interest:

	No. fires.	Property loss.	Insurance loss.
Dwellings, etc.....	32,033	$19,652,590	$11,003,365
Barns, etc	11,811	9,451,271	4,116,490
Country stores.....	1,753	6,334,255	3,315,790
Dry goods stores...	991	4,739,675	3,862,050
Hotels	901	3,788,395	1,949,030

Taken by themselves these figures are important and interesting. They find their chief value when studied in connection with each company's individual figures. Were there general knowledge of the larger companies' experience on these and other classes of risks the usefulness of the figures would be greatly enhanced. This experience, which is to be used as a rating basis, is what the Uniform Classification committee of the Western union is aiming to secure. Assistant Manager A. F. Dean of the Springfield is giving much attention to this work, and his able paper read at Milwaukee yesterday shows that he is endeavoring to spread the doctrine.

The receiver of the Star Accident company of this city reports that there was $20,000 of assets when he took charge and $2,380 has been secured since. Up to May 1 claims amounting to $73,471 had been filed and $1,432 disbursed for expenses.

New York, Sept. 15.—[Special.]—At the annual meeting of the directors of the Hanover Fire Insurance company held here today the proposition of Price, McCormick & Co. to obtain control of the company was bitterly resented. The following resolutions, said to have been offered by Howard P. Gray of Chicago, the Vice President, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It having come to the notice of the officers of this company that certain persons not heretofore interested in its welfare or who have obtained a small interest within a short time are about to or have approached the stockholders for the purpose of securing control of a majority of the stock; and

Whereas, The attention of the Committee on Finance and Accounts having been called to the matter they directed that a circular should be sent to each stockholder over the signature of the officers, advising them of the fact, and that in their judgment any such movement was not in the interest of the company and that no reason existed for a change in the management; and

Whereas, Two circular letters have recently been brought to our attention bearing the printed signature of Price, McCormick & Co. and addressed to "A stockholder of record, the Hanover Fire Insurance company," in one of which it is asserted in the following words: "This company (the Hanover Trust company) we propose to organize under the auspices and with the assistance of your present directors"; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the action taken by the officers and the Committee on Finance and Accounts has our heartiest approval, and we, the board of directors, at a regular meeting held this 15th day of September, 1898, take this occasion to entirely disapprove any attempt which shall have for its object the securing the control of the company's stock, either for the purpose of reinsuring, closing up, or for any other purpose other than the prosecution of the business for which it was created.

Resolved, That we repudiate the impression sought to be conveyed in the aforesaid circular letter of Price, McCormick & Co. that as a board of directors or as individual members thereof we are interested in or that we have rendered or will render any assistance to the plan or statement set forth in said letter.

Resolved, That the results of this company's business for the last few years under the present management have been profitable and satisfactory (its surplus having increased from $110,000 on Jan. 1, 1895, to $620,000 on July 1, 1898), and that the officers have our fullest confidence and shall continue to have our most cordial support.

Resolved, That the whole subject relative to the attempt of Price, McCormick & Co. to obtain control of the stock of this company be referred to the Committee on Finance and Accounts, with power to take such action through our attorneys, Persons, Shepard & Ogden, as may be deemed wise to protect the business of the company and its stockholders.

CHARLES L. ROE, Secretary.
T. REMSEN LANE, President.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 15.—[Special.]—The subject of assessment insurance and fraternal insurance organization was fully covered in the papers which were read before the National Association of Insurance Commissioners today. George Dyre Eldredge spoke of "The Assessment System of Life Insurance, Its Development, and Future." He said that the record of assessment life insurance is a part of the history of American life insurance, and no matter how many may be its dark pages the bright ones predominate, and the belief which the assessment movement attests on the part of the American people in the life insurance principle should kindle hope in the heart of every one who believes that life insurance has a work to perform in the world that no other system ever devised or that can be devised can perform.

L. G. Fouse read a paper entitled "Legislative, Actuarial, and Official Treatment of Assessment Life Insurance." In the course of his paper Mr. Fouse discoursed at length on the theories of life insurance which made him a conspicuous figure in the insurance world.

Adam Warnock of Boston read a paper in which he said that much good had been done by the assessment companies.

Dr. Fricke of the committee to choose the next place for holding the convention recommended that it should be held at Detroit. The report was adopted.

At the session tonight Julius E. Roehr of Milwaukee delivered an address on Insurance and the Legislature. W. F. Moore of New York spoke on employers' liability insurance, and Stewart Marks of New York on personal accident insurance.

Tomorrow's session of the convention will be devoted entirely to the election of officers and the transaction of business.

The following officers were elected tonight: President, Elmer H. Dearth, Insurance Commissioner of Minnesota; Vice President, Milo D. Campbell, Insurance Commissioner of Michigan; Secretary and Treasurer, J. J. Brinkerhoff, Actuary of the Illinois department; Executive committee, P. A. Bett of Connecticut; E. T. Ovear, Missouri; W. S. Matthews, Ohio; F. A. Kurtz, Maryland; and W. H. Stone, Kentucky.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO—Grain rates were steady at 1¾ cents on corn to Lake Erie, with a limited amount of tonnage on the market. Charters: To Buffalo—Forbes, hence corn; Hadley, wheat.

CLEVELAND, O.—Lake Superior coal cargos are scarce at 20, but the Cleveland market otherwise is steady, with the number of cargoes of ore and coal about equal to the demand.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The supply of coal was about normal today and there was a trifle stronger demand for vessels. Rates remained unchanged, although a bit better in tone apparently. It is not believed there will be any change this week. Canal rates are 2½ cents to New York, with a large clearance. Charters reported were the Cuba for Green Bay; Pasadena, Milwaukee; Tower, Chicago, all 25; Brazil, Duluth, 20. The Schuck cleared light for Cleveland to go into dry dock and will load soft coal from that port for Duluth.

Vessel Movements.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Arrived—Wacy, Wilson.

ERIE, Pa.—Arrived—Lockwood, Cadillac, Matoa, Lindsay.

TWO HARBORS, Minn.—Cleared—Bartlett, Hunderd Five, Two-Hundred Two, all for Erie.

MARQUETTE, Mich.—Arrived—Minch, Columbus. Cleared—Specular, Magnetic, Cleveland.

LORAIN, O.—Arrived—Malta, Hundred Thirty-four. Cleared—Hundred Thirty-four, Duluth, light.

PORT ARTHUR, Ont.—Arrived—Winnipeg, Lisette. Departed—Gladstone, Rosedale, City of Cleveland.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Up—St. Andrew, Warrington, Arizona, Lake Michigan. Down—Newaygo, Johnson, James.

MANITOWOC, Wis.—Arrived—Fay, Cobb. Departed—Gilchrist, Escanaba; Camden, Racine, Olympia, Drake, Bulkley.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Arrived—Veronica, Amboy, Carpenter, Eleanor, Coralia. Cleared—Minnesota, Fruitport; Cambria, Lake Erie ports.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Arrived—Victory, Constitution. Cleared—Calumet, Queen, Buffalo; Maryland, Merrimac, Escanaba; Burton, Manistee.

ASHTABULA, O.—Arrived—Business, Ketcham, Madeira, Oriole, Fleetwing, Rolling. Cleared—George Orr, Duluth; Niagara, Chicago, light.

GLADSTONE, Mich.—Arrived Elen Williams, Presley, Redington, Argonaut. Cleared—Lumber—Bisbee, Marquette; Pine ironer Siberia, Chicago.

ASHLAND, Wis.—Arrived—Schooner Fryer, Marvin. Cleared—Light—Aragon, Duluth, lumber; Shores, Chicago, ore; Gladstone, Sevona, Chicago.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Jenney, Nasmyth, Siemens, Pontiac. Cleared—Chickamauga, Carrington, Jenney, Siemens, Nasmyth, Duluth, light.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Flint, William Chisholm, Rube, Richards, F. Minch, Bell, Dundee, Desmond, Hattie. Cleared—Bell, Duluth, light.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—John Hutchinson, Saubert, Iroquois. Cleared—Coa,—Schlesinger, Milwaukee. Light—Stewart and barges, Grand Marais. Lumber—Hackley and barges, Escanaba.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Car ferry 3, 9:30 last night; Milla, 1 a. m.; Hickox, 7; Soper, 9; Chipman, 10; Dresden, 5 p. m. Up—Ames and consort, 6:30 a. m.; Butters, 11; Otis, noon; Grover, Davis, 1 p. m.; Butters, 6.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Toltec, Folsom, Milltec, Sigel. Cleared—Coal: St. Andrews, Fort William, Webb, Torrent, Cuba, Sibley, Green Bay; Tower, Milwaukee; H. E. Packer, Manitowoc; Iowa, New Orleans, Chicago; Dobbie, Downing, Toledo; Watson, Port Huron; Salt: Progress, Chicago. Light: Havana, Milwaukee; Schuck, Duluth; Andaste, Mariska, Masaba, Empire City, Duluth; Alaska, Superior.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Arrived—Craig, Wawatam, Foster, Milla, Tom Adams, Ketchum, Leuty, Rutland, Bradley, Tempest No. 1, Rosedale, Tilley, Bangor, Codorus, Mohawk, Ward, Rockefel.er and whalebacks, Cleveland. Departed—Astor, Superior, Ishpeming, Conoe,y Bros., McGregor, P. Sawyer, Lake Erie, lumber; Orinoco, Algeria, Genoa, Maritana, Celtic, Samoa, Joliet, Buffalo, ore; Speedwell, Fifteen, Two Harbors, light; Morse, Lake Erie, ore; Northern Light, Buffalo, flour.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Armour, 1 a. m.; Pringle and consort, Coralia, 4:20; Marion, 5:15; Buell and consort, 5:20; Saranac, 12:50 p. m.; Fletcher and consorts, Nebraska, 1:20; Chicago, 2:10; Dahlia, 2:30; Mercur, 2:50; Langell Boys and consort, 4:30; Westcott, 5; Sachem, Toledo, 5:30; Ogdensburg, 6:30; Ketchum, Leuty, Buffalo, 7:30; Iowa, 8 p. m.; Crescent City, Monarch, 8:30; Iron Duke, Maria Martin, 9; Hennepin, 11:20; Schlesinger, 11:30; Pabst, 12:10 a. m.; Lawrence, 12:30; Erie Bound, North Star, 1:40; Home Rule, Maria Martin, 3; Lincoln, 4:10; Lycoming, 5:10; Neshoto, 7:20; Lackawanna, 7:30. Down—Hopper and consort, 9:10 last night; Minch and consort, 10:40; Lincoln, 12:30 a. m.; Roby, Becker, 3:30; Rutes, 6:30; Hudson, Louisiana, Helena, 8:50; Hilwarden, Gaylord, 7:10; Emery Owen, Michigan, 8:40; Robert Holland and consort, 9:10; Ranney, 9:40; Curry, 10:40; Gilbert, Selwyn Eddy, 11:20; Benton, Ellis, Bound, North Star, 11:40; Whitney and consort [arrived], 12:30 p. m.; Troy, 12:40; Erie, Andrews, 2:50; Crawford, Wawanosh, St. Lawrence, 4:20; Wilson, Cortiss, Yuma, 4:30; Mount Clemens, 5; Choctaw, 5:10; White Star and consort, 6:40.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Coal—Topeka, Buffalo. Merchandise—New York, Buffalo; Briton, Depot Harbor. Lumber—Seguin, Parry Sound; Nogueshay, Washburn; Mautenee, Ashland; Haddee, Duluth; Ida Olson, Green Bay; B. Calkins, Ford River; Rand, Muskegon; H. B. Pereue, Empire. Salt—M. E. Kelton, Manistee. Light—Rambler, L. E. Burton, South Chicago; Ramapo, C. S. Parnell, Milwaukee. Cleared—Merchandise—P. Foster, Fairport; Susquehanna, Rochester, Vanderbilt, Seneca, Juniata, Buffalo; Grecian, Depot Harbor. Grain—Pueblo, Port Huron; Bermuda, M. E. McLachlan, Buffalo. Light—Ada, Medora, Detour; Bradley, Clark. Ferry River; J. Mowatt, J. Sheriff, Duluth; T. Moore, Menominee; H. B. Pereue, Empire; B. Calkins, Ford River.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments.

Judge Hutchinson—190748—Bell Telephone Co. of Buffalo vs. Louis K. Comstock Co.; by defit., $1,418. 190823—Murphy & Murphy vs. Anglo-American Provision Co.; on findg., $200; satisfied.

Judge Tuthill—189068—Augustus H. Burley, tr. etc., vs. Herbert L. Bailey; by defit., $86,826.—185650—Augus Well et al. vs. Carl Derberg et al.; same, $2,794.47.—190864—Thomas Marshall vs. City of Chicago; on findg., $300.

Decrees.

Judge Hutchinson—8725—Miller vs. Turpin; dec. sale, $633—Friedman vs. Barnett; def. dec., $550—Currie vs. Currie; dec., $500—Tyden vs. Ranguth; def. dec., $425—Sulzer vs. Upp; dec. sale.

Judge Tuthill—8490—Rockins vs. Sandquist; def. dec.—177517—U. S. Brg. Co. vs. Seidfe; dec.—185260—Wolf vs. Whitelaw; def. dec.

Judge Dunne—1149—Newman vs. Newman; dec. div.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Hutchinson—Emergency business.

Judge Dunne—Emergency business.

Judge Carter—County Court—9:30 a. m., motions of course. 10 a. m., in re W. Smith & Co. 11 a. m., in re O'Neil-Griffin Mfg. Co.

Judge Stein—Criminal Court, Branch No. 2—Motions for new trials in 1428, 1260, 1449.

Judge Ball—Criminal Court, Branch No. 3—No announcement.

Judge Tuthill—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5—Call not extended.

Judge Burke—Criminal Court, Branch No. 6—Call not extended.

Judge Showalter—United States Circuit Court—In chambers.

Trial of Federal Law Cases.

Judge Seaman of the United States Circuit Court has announced that he will try law cases during November and December next. As the calendar at this time is a law calendar will be made up of cases at issue in the law branch of the docket on Nov. 1 next. Attorneys are informed that cases not then ready will need a new notice before being placed on the next calendar.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECORD Thursday, Sept. 15, 1898:

Flournoy-st., 144 w of Kedzie-av., s f, 18 ft 9 in x124, June 27 [Priscia Hack to Thomas Beck] ..... $ 5,000

Flournoy-st., 148 w of Spaulding-av., n f, 97½x124, Sept. 13 [Margaret A. Lyons and husband to Emma M. Meidinger] 7,500

Vincennes-av., 268 s of 48th-st., w f, 25x120, Aug. 8 [Grace M. McNaughton to Ellen A. Harris] 500

Same property, Aug. 8 [Mabel M. McNaughton to Ellen A. Harris] 500

Same property, incumbrance of $7,000, Aug. 8 [Ellen A. Harris and husband to John B. Mokin et al.] 12,000

Michigan-av., 106 s of 50th-st., e f, 40x100 1-3, incumbrance of $4,700, Aug. 1 [Otho P. Mokin et al. to William A. Harris et al.] 8,700

Van Buren-st., 210 w of Aberdeen, n f, 25x100, incumbrance of $7,000, Aug. 22 [John B. Mix and wife to Frederick T. Avery] 12,000

Ashland-blvd., 120 n of W. 19th-st., w f, 48x125, Sept. 12 [Frank Vytlacil and wife to Ignac Novak] 12,000

Western-av., 72 s of Coblentz-st., w f, 24x100, June 25 [John T. Wheeler to Frank H. Ilse] 7,500

Ogden-av.,

WANTED—MALE HELP.

House Servants.

BOUSEMAN—EXPERIENCED; VERBAL REFS. Apply Friday afternoon, 4810 Kenwood-av.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

STABLEMAN—
4709 MICHIGAN-AV.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPER—23, WRITTEN APPLICATION, $10; stenographer, $10; office boy, $4. Empire Exchange, 705, 79 Dearborn-st.

GOOD MEN LOOKING FOR WORK CALL OR write TROUP'S Agency, 199 Clark-st.

GROOM—ENGLISH OR SCOTCH; MUST BE competent. BIGGS, 67 Rush-st.

STENOGRAPHER—REMINGTON $60. Bull-clerk, Remington machine, $12. Grocery clerk and window dresser. Boys, age 16, for errands. King's Mercantile Agency, 209 Dearborn-st.

Stenographers.

YOUNG MAN WHO WRITES WELL AND CAN operate typewriter; $8 per week; one having machine preferred. Address L 230, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

LINEMEN—EXPERIENCED IN ELECTRIC light work for out of town; wages, $2.50, ten hours a day. Office reference. Address L 231, Tribune.

MAN—LIVE MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF A North Side branch real estate office on a percentage basis. Address 628, Tribune office.

MAN—WITH STEREOPTICON OR MOVING picture machine to lecture and exhibit in small towns. Address L 226, Tribune office.

MEN—TO SOLICIT COLLECTIONS. THE ANderson Collecting Agency, 322, 59 Clark-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SALESLADIES—TWO. APPLY AFTER 10 A. M. 91 Metropolitan Block.

Domestics.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—EXPERIENCED; family of four; verbal ref. Apply Friday afternoon, 4810 Kenwood-av.

GIRL—THOROUGHLY COMPETENT AMERIcan or German girl; must be good cook; two in family; wages $4; call Thursday or Friday after 2:30. 181 Farwell-av., Rogers Park.

GIRL—FOR GENERAL WORK. 47 ALICE-PL., third floor.

GIRL—SLEEP AT HOME; NO WASHING OR ironing; good, plain cook. 384 Bissell-st.

GIRL—FOR NICE, EASY WORK IN FLAT; wages $4; 3000 Indiana-av., flat 14.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL; COMPETENT, FOR cooking and housework; no washing. References required. Address MRS. GEO. H. STAHL, 99 S. 18th-st., Quincy, Ill.

HOUSEWORK—A GIRL WITH GOOD REFERence for general housework in modern apartment; American family. GROSS, 6016 Stony Island-av., near 60th-st.

HOUSEWORK—STRONG, COMPETENT GIRL for housework; no washing; good wages. 813 Ingleside-av., near Drexel and 51st-blvds.

HOUSEWORK—GERMAN GIRL IN SMALL, private family, for general housework; references. 3000 Drexel-blvd.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 3426 Vernon-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 4443 Champlain-av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER—WORKING; WITH OR without child; suburbs. Inquire 52 Dearborn-st., room 211.

Employment Agencies.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER—EXP., $6. Bookkeeper and stenographer, $7. Stenographers, 3, Remington, $8. Gray's Mercantile Agency, 209 Dearborn-st.

BOOKKEEPERS—$10,$8,$7. STENOGRAPHERS, $10, $7, $5. 513, 108 La Salle-st.

GIRLS—FOR BEST SOUTH SIDE PLACES. MRS. WHIPPLE, 3705 Cottage Grove.

LAUNDRESS AND LAUNDRESSES WHO CAN do clothes work, for private families. BIGGS, 67 Rush-st.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—A YOUNG LADY, STENOGrapher and typewriter in office of large manufacturing concern; Smith-Premier operator; to begin at once, and exceptionally bright young lady this is a good opportunity; must reside on South Side and come well recommended. Address C 98, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—COMPETENT, EDUCATED, rapid, experienced stenographer; Catholic, and employed at present preferred; work light; large salary. Remington. Address, in own handwriting, L 178, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG LADY, IN PUBlic house, to learn general office work; salary $4 to start. Address 628, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—FOR MUSICAL SCHOOL. Apply Room 721, 208 Michigan-av.

Miscellaneous.

LADIES—FOR PIECE WORK FOR WINTER. 228 Indiana-av.

LADY — OF MIDDLE AGE, FOR LIGHT, pleasant and permanent employment. Address L 84, Tribune office.

LADY—INTELLIGENT, FOR LIGHT WORK. Provident Association, 204 West Madison-st.

TRIMMING SALESWOMEN — FIRST-CLASS; experienced. SCHLESINGER & MAYER.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS MAKING $40 TO $50 A WEEK; greatest agents' seller ever invented; both canvassing and general agents needed; particulars by mail. Monroe Mfg. Co., 2 S. 88, La Grosse, Wis.

DRESSMAKING.

FINE WORK—LADIES TAILORING AND dressmaking. Latest patterns $0. Learn dressCutting and millinery. McDowell School, 78 State-st.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

THE STATE-ST., ROOM 32, THIRD FLOOR—

All female complaints and irregularities successfully treated by the leading specialist in Chicago; regular graduate of 20 years' experience, whose methods are positively guaranteed; those who have been unsuccessfully treated elsewhere specially invited; lady physician in attendance; rooms and accommodations provided. Confidential advice on subjects of a delicate nature.

DR. KINGSTON HANNA, graduate University of Edinburg. Hours, 9 to 6. Sundays, 2 to 5.

THE EASTERN SANITARIUM OFFICE,
182 STATE-ST., ROOM 55.

The only place for ladies to consult in their troubles; best female and female physicians. We guarantee absolute success. No pain or danger. Treated by the latest scientific methods. Elegant home for ladies for all kinds of sickness. Infants adopted. Childless ladies cured. Consultation free; letters answered promptly. Physicians in attendance. Office hours: Daily, 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.

DR. LOUISE HAGENOW, LICENSED PHYSIcian; tumors, female irregularities, etc.; new methods painless; no operation; never fails of good results; 27 yrs. exp.; private home. 5 Division-st., near Wells. Off. hrs., 10 to 4.

SECURE RETREAT DURING CONFINEMENT with American physician; terms reasonable; best of references; childlessness cured; letters answered; confidence guaranteed. Mother Home, 182 State-st., Room 46. Hours 9-6.

DR. SCHWARZ, SPECIALIST IN ALL female complaints and irregularities of women; private home for patients and confinement cases; terms guaranteed; advice free. 279 W. Adams-st.

THE STATE-ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 1— Ladies; a sure and harmless successful treatment of female disorders; 12 yrs.' hospital experience; private home during confinement; infants adopted.

DR. IDA VON SCHULZ, 104 WELLS-ST., CURES all forms of trouble, by new painless method, without operation or bad results; takes obstetrical cases; 22 years' experience; private home.

DR. YANNE—SKILLFUL TREATMENT OF all diseases of females; private home for patients; 30 years' experience. 2208 Wabash.

DR. EMMA HELLEWIG, 351 WELLS-ST., graduate physician, formerly Berlin, Paris; female diseases and irregularities; private home.

DRS. GRAHAM STREET SISTERS ALL FEMALE complaints for $5. 114 Dearborn-st., Room 1100.

DR. O. S. STEWARD, 84 ADAMS-ST., LADIES' friend; hours 9 to 7; Sundays, 10 to 6.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

PROF. H. W. BAKER,
THE WORLD'S GREATEST
MEDIUM AND CLAIRVOYANT.
The Cottage Grove-av. Established 20 years. May be consulted on all affairs of life. His advice is most wonderful; tells all your past, present and future life, unites the separated, causes speedy marriages, removes evil influences, etc. Success. Satisfaction guaranteed. You have no strangers; separate waiting-rooms. Hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Fee, $1 and $2.

DR. DAVIS, CLAIRVOYANT, CHICAGO SOCIety of Science; consulted by thousands from the leading citizens of New York and Chicago, whose names cannot be mentioned; by terrible test he will astonish and convince you; over 500 clairvoyant societies in Europe; all names are free unless correct. 174 W. Madison.

PROF. LEON, THE PRINCE OF CLAIRVOYants, gives infallible advice on business, speculations, stocks, investments, wills, mines, patents, lawsuits, and all business transactions; courtship, marriage, divorce, family affairs.

DR. CLARK-ST., 585—MME. VICTOR, THE greatest clairvoyant and business medium, is engaged with her whole number, can be consulted on all affairs of life; business strictly confidential.

PROFESSIONAL.

MONEY QUICKLY COLLECTED; COSTS ADvanced; no attachments, replevying, personal dealing and efficient work guaranteed. Collection Dept., 134 E. Washington, R. 814.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GRADUATED stenographer, speaking Swedish and German; no objection to country. Address L 305, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE MANUFACTUring jewelry business; about $1,500 required; services necessary; references exchanged. Address C 816, Tribune office.

PARTNER—ATTORNEY WITH $1,500 AS PART-ner in law and collecting business; we have $200 in fees already. Address L 334, Tribune office.

ROOFING.

ROOFING—A B C ROOFS LAST 20 YEARS; OLD roofs repaired by the Ford Roofing Co., 164 and 166 Clark-st. Tel. Canal 307.

FOR SALE.

SEWING MACHINES $3 TO $10; ALL KINDS; guaranteed; bicycles, $5 to $15; guns, $2 to $10; revolvers, $1 to $5; cameras, $1 to $5; typewriters, $10 to $25; all kinds of machinery and supplies. 45 Randolph-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR YOUNG GENtlemen to board; modern private house; near L. Only those desiring home need apply. Address C A 244, Tribune office.

3035 MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER 31ST-ST., "HOtel Iroquois"—Steam heated front alcoves, with first-class table board for two persons, $15 per week; single rooms $6 up.

ELLIS AND BOWEN-AVS. [41ST-ST.]—"THE Alabama"; sun, heat, well catered house; convenient to all lines; rates moderate.

4301 OAKENWALD-AV., APARTMENT 1— Rooms and board; overlooking lake; Ill. Cent.

162 OGDEN-BLVD.—EXCELLENT LARGE front and small room; board; modern; reas.

2975 PRAIRIE-AV., COR. 30TH—SUITE OF rooms with board; private house; steam heat; ref.

3723 LAKE-AV. — FRONT ROOM; MODERN house; home table; near I. C. sta., cable.

CORNER JEFFERSON-AV. AND 61ST-ST.—DEtached house; express trains; reasonable.

1838 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOM FOR TWO GENtlemen or married couple, with board; refs.

1903 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, well heated, good board; references.

North Side.

419 AND 421 EAST ERIE-ST.—ROOMS WITH board; modern house; walking distance; low figures to young people, employed.

406 LA SALLE-AV.—BEAUTIFUL SUNNY rooms; every convenience, choice location; reasonable.

262 ONTARIO-ST.—TWO LARGE CONNECTING and other rooms; steam; porcelain baths; board optional.

182 GOETHE-ST.—ELEGANT LARGE AND small rooms; first-class board.

378 E. CHICAGO-AV. — DESIRABLE ROOMS with homelike board, $4 and $4.50 per week.

Hotels.

HOTEL TURNER, 33D AND WABASH-AV.— Without exception one of the nicest and best located family hotels on the South Side; rooms single or en suite, with or without private baths, electric, elevator service, and all modern improvements; convenient to elevated, Indiana and State-st. car lines. For further particulars call and see us.

THE NORTH SHORE HOTEL, DEMING-PLAC and Lincoln Park, is making very low rates for the winter; for $5 per week you can secure first-class room and board; our arrangements for your comfort are complete and the cuisine cannot be improved upon. Telephone 30 Lake View.

THE RUGIA, 473 DEARBORN-AV., CORNER Goethe-st.—Rooms, double and single, with private bath, porcelain bath; luxuriously furnished; electric light, hardwood floors; hotel service.

HOTEL RICHMOND [EUROPEAN]—STATE and Van Buren-sts., business center; choice front rooms, 75c to $1.50 per day; special weekly rates.

HOTEL GRAY LOCK, 2427 MICHIGAN-BLVD.— Under new management; elegant apartments for bachelors; suite or single; cuisine unexcelled.

THE EDINBURGH, 2124 MICHIGAN-BLVD.— American, European; single, en suite; 42 baths; special rates families, gentlemen, and transients.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—MAN AND WIFE, IN EXCHANGE for piano. Address J 641, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY A LADY IN BUSIness; steam; central. Address L 254, Tribune.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—EN SUITE OR SINGLE, 2 BEAUTIful rooms, modern house, near "L"; private family; board optional. 4821 Forrestville-av.

TO RENT—2315 MICHIGAN-AV., FURNISHED rooms, first and second floor; running water and gas heat.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms, 2d flat, 4001 Grand-blvd.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, Flat 1, 1425 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—221 39TH-ST., NEAR MICHIGAN-av., Flat 5—Steam front room.

North Side.

TO RENT—GENTLEMEN ONLY: TWO FRONT rooms, Delaware-pl.; use of piano and library; steam heat. N. H. MERRILL, with E. A. Cummings & Co., 108 Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—APARTMENTS; BEST LOCALITIES; sleeping, housekeeping; particulars, 520 Woman's Temple.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED — TO RENT—BY YOUNG MAN, A nicely furnished front room south of 39th-st., convenient to Alley L; private family preferred; state accommodations and terms. Address L 175, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—1 OR 2 FURNISHED rooms, with privilege of light housekeeping. Address, K 858, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SLEEPING-ROOM, IN walking distance of Wabash and Madison; $1.50 the limit. Address L 338, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—FINE RESIDENCE ON S. SIDE boulevard, furnished or partly furnished if desired; rent, $150; no boarding. L 184, Tribune.

West Side.

TO RENT—269 ASHLAND-BLVD; 8-STORY and basement house, 14 rooms, with brick extension, for photograph gallery, or would make a fine clubhouse; rent reasonable to good parties. BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—FROM 1ST OCTOBER TO MAY 1ST, 1899—One of the choicest houses on North State-st.; completely furnished; must be desirable tenant; $250 per month. MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED houses, choice location; 6 months or longer. FESSENDEN & HIGH, 83 Washington-st.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED OR PARTly furnished house, within 3 miles of the corner of the Auditorium, with all the modern improvements; must have a barn; would prefer a new house. Address E. A. H. HACKETT, Fort Wayne, Ind.

WANTED—TO RENT—10 OR 12 ROOM HOUSE south of Chicago-av., east of Dearborn; rent not to exceed $45. Address L 340, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HIGH-CLASS FURNISHed house, North Side, south of Lincoln Park. E. H. MASON, 94 Washington-st

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—BY L. M. SMITH & BRO., 3947-3953 Cottage Grove-av. Phone Oakland 1248.

FLATS.

Having steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, and all the modern conveniences. All bargains.
4200 Drexel-blvd., 8 rooms, reduced from $60 to $40
100 42d-place, 7 rooms, reduced from $40 to 30
4015 Lake-av., 6 rooms, rented last for $110; now $60; location best in town; key in elevator. 60
4220 Grand-blvd., one flat left, bargain at 60
3512 Lake-av., 1 block I. C. station, 8 rooms. 30
3850 Ellis-av., 8 rooms, new, reduced $75 to 50
850 43d, 5 rooms, hardwood floors, special bargain; 1 block Alley L station; keys janitor; reduced to 25
101 Oakwood-av., 1st flat, 5 rooms, janitor has key $22.50
97 Oakwood-av., 1st flat, 5 rooms, janitor has key 20
218 40th-st., splendid 6-room flat 25
4017 Vincennes-av., 1st flat, 6 rooms, reduced to $27.50
4008 Ellis-av., 7-room flat, all light, reduced to 30
4122 Vincennes, 2d flat, 8 rooms 31
4043 Evans-av., 6 rooms 18
4156 Cottage Grove, 2d flat, 7 rooms 15
4314 Cottage Grove, 2d flat, 7 rooms 15

TO RENT—APARTMENTS IN KENWOOD—4053 Washington-av. Duplex apartment. Parlors, dining-room, kitchen on first floor, and 3 chambers on 2d; finished in colonial style; most select high-class apartment in Kenwood.

"BELVOIR," 4740-42-44 Madison-av., 5 rooms, very choice, elegant interior, telephone and inexpensive; rent, $50, $60.

"THE LINDE," Greenwood-av. and 44th-st., one 2d corner 8-room apartment, beautifully finished, containing chambers, with marble lavatories; $75.

W. K. YOUNG & BRO., 204 Dearborn-st.

South Side office, 483 and Oakenwald-av.

TO RENT—CHEAP, FLATS; STEAM, HOT water, ranges; $12 to $20. 3537 Cottage Grove.

West Side.

TO RENT — $16 TO $22.50—ELEGANT, NEW, modern, steam-heated 4 and 5 room flats; gas ranges, porcelain plumbing, janitor service, and all conveniences; fine neighborhood, near Garfield Park, 2096 Wilcox-av. ALBERT WAHL, 177 La Salle-st., Room 1. Call 12 to 2 p. m.

TO RENT—$20 AND $22.50—ELEGANT, NEW, modern, steam heated 4 and 5 room flats; gas ranges, porcelain plumbing, janitor service, and all conveniences; fine neighborhood, near Garfield Park, 2096 Wilcox-av. ALBERT WAHL, 177 La Salle-st., Room 1. Call 12 to 2 p. m.

TO RENT—$40 AND $61 W. MADISON-ST.— Flats, 6 rooms each, all new improvements and all in good order; very low rent.
BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—VERY CHOICE HEATED FLAT—$15 Congress, nr. Ashland; 7 light rs.; well kept bldg.; fine location; low rent; "L" station.
EDWIN WYNN & CO., 152 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOM BRICK FLATS, 838 MADison-st., $15, $18; open. Owner, 178 Dearborn, room 1.

TO RENT—8-ROOM CORNER FLATS, CHEAP, to reliable tenant. 810 Warren-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—IN THE IRVING FLATS, NORTHwest corner of N. State and Oak-sts., apartment of 6, 7, and 8 rooms, with steam heat, hot water, and all modern improvements; this building is thoroughly fireproof, and in an excellent location, within walking distance of business center. See janitor on the premises, or apply at the office of The Newberry Library, Walton-pl.

TO RENT—7 ROOMS AND BATH, NEAR A COLlege of 3,000 students, first floor, modern, North Side; suited for doctor or dentist. Address C K 512, Tribune office.

TO RENT — NEW 6-ROOM FLATS, NEARLY completed, corner Wrightwood and Florence-avs., between Halsted and Lincoln cars, $30; steam heat, hot water, hardwood, gas range.

TO RENT — 465 DEARBORN-AV., 8-ROOM apartment; elevator, steam; all conveniences; reduced to $50; paper to suit.

TO RENT—"THE SHERIDAN," 576 TO 582 LA Salle-av., 6-room flats, $40; heat, janitor, elevator, and phone service. Apply janitor.

TO RENT—51 PINE-ST., NEAR OHIO, ONE strictly modern 8-room flat; steam heat, etc.; choice location; walking distance.

TO RENT—8 ROOMS, ALL MODERN, IN THE "Castlewood," 1723 Belmont-av.; steam heat, hot water, etc., etc. Look at this.

TO RENT—6-ROOM STEAM-HEATED FLAT, 255 Evanston-av., $24.; all outside rooms; hot water, gas range, etc.

TO RENT — 5 ROOMS; STEAM HEAT, GAS range; $20. 1521 Aldine-av.

TO RENT — 5 ROOMS; STEAM HEAT, HOT water, gas range. 1781 Belmont-av.

TO RENT — CHOICE 6-ROOM FLATS, GAS ranges, cor. Clark and Belmont-sts.; $15 to $16.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—SOUTH OF LINCOLN Park, east of Dearborn-av., thoroughly modern well furnished apartment, about 7 rooms, for desirable tenant, to May 1, 1899.
FESSENDEN & HIGH, 83 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED MODERN flat; family of adults; Michigan-av. preferred, between 22d and 38th-sts.; state floor. Address E. H., Box 3120, Joliet, Ill.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—2 FINE STORES, 237 AND 239 E. 22d-st.; best location for grocery and market; one store for saloon; right opposite Dearborn-st.
KINNEY & STANDISH, 108 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEW 4-STORY BUILDING, 51 AND 53 Franklin-st.
SEYMOUR MORRIS,
Room 1, 142 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FINE SITE FOR BAKERY, NEW stores, n. s. cor. Indiana-av. and 61st-st.; look at them. MATSON HILL, 414 Home Ins. Bldg.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—
Offices in Garden City Building, n. w. cor. Fifth-av. and Randolph-st.; all modern conveniences; well adapted for physicians or dentists. Apply J. S. MEYER, agent, Room 208.

TO RENT—HALF PRICE, LARGE MAIN floor and other fine offices at 160 Washington-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS, etc.; complete list of such space to be had in business and manufacturing districts. Four telephones, all 651 Express.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—51 TO 55 INSTITUTE-PL.—8,000 square feet; steam heat and unlimited power.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES, AND floors in all parts of the city. Send for list.
WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—153-155 W. JACKSON-ST., LARGE light floors for manufacturing; steam heat, power, freight-passenger elevators; see engineer.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK—SS. In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Townsend, Hostetter & Co., insolvent:

Please take notice that pursuant to an order of court entered Sept. 13, 1898, the undersigned will offer for sale the property of the said insolvent, consisting of 2,000 pounds of corrugated and ordinary ornamental signs and like work, as follows—to-wit:

First—Bids will be received upon the property scheduled in the inventory of the undersigned assignee filed herein as an entirety.

Second—Bids will be considered upon each or any of the following ten lots as classified in said inventory—viz.:

1. Paints and varnishes.
2. Racks.
3. Lithographic sundries.
4. Office fixtures.
5. Lithographic stones.
6. Machinery.
7. Lithographic stones.
8. Brass and zinc.
9. Iron and brass.
10. Sundries.

Sealed bids will be received by the undersigned at its office, 100 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill., up to 9 a. m. Sept. 23, 1898. All of said bids so received will be presented in open court at 12 o'clock noon of the same day, at which time and place further bids will be received by the court, if any. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

Copy of the inventory can be seen and the property shown upon application to the undersigned assignee.

Chicago Title and Trust Company, assignee,
By HENRY LAMAN, 2d Vice President.
JESSE A. AND HENRY R. BALDWIN,
Attorneys for assignee.

Chicago, Sept. 14th, 1898.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

STOVES—LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY; closing out sample ranges and heaters, cheap. J. RETTERER, 85 Wabash-av.

FOR FURNITURE AND CARPETS GO TO THE South Side Commission House, 3811 to 3819 STATE-ST.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE IN LARGE lots; hotels and dealers' stocks. T. P. WALLS, 381 W. Madison-st.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SEVEN room flat; modern improvements. 276 E. Superior-st., 1st flat.

TYPEWRITERS.

GOOD TYPEWRITERS ON EASY PAYMENTS—$20 for good Remingtons, Smith Premiers, Densmores, etc.
B. HORRISON & CO.,
407, 408, 409, and 401, 93 Quincy-st., Chicago.

TYPEWRITERS FOR RENT, SALE, OR EXchange; easy terms; first-class machines only; repair work a specialty; everything guaranteed.
J. S. WILLIAMS COMPANY, 180 Monroe-st.

BICYCLES AND BICYCLE GOODS.

GREATEST BICYCLE BARGAINS IN WORLD; largest exclusive bicycle house in America. Brown-Lewis Cycle Co., 298 Wabash-av.; open evenings.

CASH PAID FOR 2D-HAND WHEELS AT OUR store or taken in exchange for our '98 model. PHALEN, 69 81st-st.

RAMBLER BICYCLES—AGE FOR PRICES. GORMULY & JEFFERY MFG. CO., 136 Dearborn-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF A gentleman's private stable, consisting of a Kilham extension brougham, rubber tires, first-class condition; Studebaker spider phaeton with runabout, pneumatic; double and single harnesses; all in first-class condition; cheap for cash only. Address K 920, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GODDARD, FIRST-CLASS; ALSO surrey and buggy. 39 Lake-st.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

SAFES FROM $12.50 UP; $80.00 SAFE AT $30.00; desks at half price, $12.50 up.
BATLER & SULLIVAN, 173 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LARGEST STOCK SECOND-HAND office furniture in Chicago. 45 Randolph-st.

MINES AND MINING.

40,000 SHARES KLONDIKE STOCK CAN BE bought reasonable; company is now working claims; will pay big dividends. Address L 333, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A BUNCH OF LOTS TO sell at a sacrifice. Address L 318, Tribune.

FOR SALE—INNER BELT LINE MFG. SITES; sacrifices. FRANKLIN NICHOLS, 181 La Salle.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED IN A NEW HOUSE, 4442 AND 4448 PRAIRIE-AV., 10 and 12 rooms each; steam heat, stone fronts, hardwood throughout, mahogany, curly birch, and quarter-sawed oak, hardwood floors, best open nickel plumbing, tile bathrooms, HANDSOMELY DECORATED. OPEN DAILY FROM 11 TO 3 O'CLOCK. SEE THESE IF YOU WANT A BARGAIN.
CLARK & CLAIN,
Owners and Builders, 411 First National Bank.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CLEAR VAcant, 3958 Ellis-av., bet. Oakwood and 40th-st., 2 blocks to I. C. R. R.; 1 block to cable cars; new stone-front residence, 12 elegant rooms, finished in five different kinds of hardwood; all floors 4/4 sawed oak; 3 bathrooms, 7 mantels; finest location on S. side; open for inspection. Address Owner, 3870 Lake-av.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES KENWOOD AND Oakland, Lake-av. near 48th-st., brick, $14,000. Grand-blvd., near 43d-st., stone, $17,000. Forty-eighth-st., near Woodlawn, frame, $18,000. Lake-av., near 43d-st., 31 feet, $9,000. Several bargains and exchanges. Call B. A. ULRICH & SON, 406 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT APARTMENT BLDG., 24 flats, near L road; equity $70,000; take $, $15,000. Drexel-av., near university, $75 ft.; 25x140, Greenwood-av., near 65d, $75; 50 ft. cor. Indiana-av., north 61st, $70. Campbell Investment Co., R. 431, 108 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$72.50 FOOT BUYS LOT ON State-st., near 50th; worth $135; this is a bargain and must be sold.
GEO. B. GRUICKSHANK, 187 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—¼ PRICES.
120x110, cor. 31st and Union, with 3 brick buildings, worth $30,000; sell for $16,000; inc. $10,500.
C. H. PRINDIVILLE, 1801 La Salle.

FOR SALE—MODERN HOUSE, 676 48TH-ST., near Grand-blvd., 47th-st. L station; only $2,000 cash required; balance easy payments.
H. T. DAVIS, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GREENWOOD-AV., HOUSE AND large lot; fine surroundings; good barn; $22,500. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOULEvards or in the Kenwood district go to MATSON HILL, 414 Home Ins. Bldg.

FOR SALE — GRAND-BLVD., 48X150 FEET, with frame house, only $11,000; great bargain.
C. H. GODDYKOONTZ & CO., 138 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—122X160 CORNER OF UNION-AV. and 69th-st., with 2-story frame house. Apply BACON & THAYER, cor. of 69th and Union-sts.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MORGAN-ST., NEAR GRAND-AV., 70x110, four frame houses; will sell for less than value of ground; ripe for manufacturing. Address C A 806, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—50X125, COR. ALLEY; IMPROVEments in and paid on Fullerton-av., close to Logan-sq.; worth $5,000; take $2,500 cash. Address L 316, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE WEST SIDE BOULEvard cor.; cost $7,500; will take $4,500 cash. Address L 315, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CORNER, W. MADISON, WEST OF 40th; 100 ft.; very cheap; or will exchange $6,000 equity for clear property. C A 748, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$55 FT BUYS 1 OR 2 LOTS ON Humboldt-blvd., at Logan square; worth $100. Address L 310, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE — HAVE NICE 2-STORY FRAME residence which I bought under contract and leaving city and shall sell my interest for $300 cash. Balance $20 a month; all improvements; cement sidewalk, gas, hot and cold water, fare, splendid lawn; spent nearly $400 for improvements; investigate; this is a bargain. Address L 233, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW MODERN HOUSES ON Patterson-av., one block north of Addison, one block west of Lincoln-av.; these houses are well built, are two stories, attics, and finished basements, have all conveniences, and are elegantly fitted up; price $3,750; easy terms. Owner on premises daily. JOHN TRUELSEN, 8th.

FOR SALE—MODERN RESIDENCES, ALSO A 3-flat building, just west, and near south end of Lincoln Park; walking distance down-town; prices $5,750 to $9,750. Owner, Room 30, 88 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS ON CATALPA-PL., cost $3,000; will take $1,800 cash. Address L 312, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN home, 10 rooms, lot 100x196; all street improvements; can be sold at a great bargain.
B. F. JACOBS & CO., Atwood Bldg.

FOR SALE—VACANT, COR. MADISON-ST. (Austin); value $60; price $40; want offer; must sell. WEBB & CO., 687 Van Buren.

FOR SALE—I HAVE 50 FT. IN SO. OAK PARK, cost me $2,000; I will take $1,000 cash. Address L 314, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK—NEW HOUSES, $3,000 to $5,000. WEAGE & TUCKER, 1105 Tacoma.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—10,000 ACRES FINE WISCONSIN meadow lands for $6 per acre; also 16,000 acres agricultural lands, only $1.50 per acre. Campbell Investment Co., R. 431, 108 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FARMS IN ILLInois, Indiana, etc., for good city property.
F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 97 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—BARGAIN FOR A CUSTOMER, who will buy a modern house, stone, brick, or frame, with good sized lot, in good location in Rogers Park, Edgewater, Argyle, or Buena Park; price $7,000 to $10,000; quick sale if reasonable and price suits. J. ALMON AUSTIN, 171 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A RESIDENCE ON MICHIGAN-AV., between 18th and 35th, or exchange for one on Washington-blvd.; pay cash difference. Address L 262, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR INVESTMENT, CORNER ON a live business street, vacant or improved; will investigate promptly. W. H. COLVIN, 716 Chamber Commerce.

WANTED—VACANT INCUMBERED LOTS ON North Side; will give clear lots on Northwest Side. JAS. JR., 1001, 153 La Salle-st.

WANTED—WE CAN SELL YOUR REAL ESTate or business for cash privately or at auction. Original Real Estate Auction Co., 70 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—40 ACRES, 8 MILES FROM Court House; clear, for Chicago improved; worth $50,000.
HABERER & DELFOSSE, 93 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—CLEAR VACANT STATE, near 71st, for vacant north side; will assume or pay ½ cash. Address L 247, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—THAT FINE N. W. COR. HALsted and Kinzie-sts., clear, for equity in improved. WYMAN, 803 Atwood Bldg.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates; no delay; 6 PER CENT GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE.
C. C. McCLEARY & SON, Attorneys-at-Law,
Lake View office, 1806 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

BEST TERMS TO GOOD BORROWERS ON IMPROVED OR VACANT PROPERTY.
BUILDING LOANS.
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
164 Dearborn-st.

6, 5½, OR 5 PER CENT. 1¼ PER CENT COMmission; money to loan on real estate, vacant or improved. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, fourth floor, 172 Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT 6 PER CENT CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

REAL ESTATE LOANS AT 5, 5½, AND 6% without commission, attorney fees, or charge of any kind. HENRY VAN VLISSINGEN,
1100 Marquette Building, 204 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on Chicago or suburban real estate; quick service; property examined without charge. Western State Bank, s. w. cor. La Salle and Randolph-sts.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.

LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MEAD & COE, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., MONEY to loan at lowest market rates on Chicago real estate security; first mortgages for sale.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate, Chicago, Evanston, Rogers Park, and Wilmette. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

LOANS FROM $500 UP AT LOWEST RATES; prompt attention. E. WOLFERSBERGER, corner of Jackson-blvd. and Ogden-av.

INTEREST RATES, 4½ TO 6 PER CENT; WANT choice real estate loans; building loans made.
KOZMINSKI & CO., Bankers, 73 Dearborn-st.

4½ PER CENT. MONEY. 4½ PER CENT. To loan on improved real estate. J. A. BROPHY, Suite 807 Atwood Bldg., 122 Clark-st.

I WILL PAY $200 FOR LOAN OF $2,200 FOR one year and put up $6,000 vacant real estate as security. Address D A 45, Tribune office.

5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT LOANS MADE ON Chicago real estate, with prepayment privileges. HOLLINGSWORTH & HENRY, 308 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—$3,000 ON 186 LOTS AT OAKLAWN, least valuation $18,000; will pay commission and 7 per cent with mortgage policy. L 240, Tribune.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN Chicago at current rates. The Equitable Trust Co., 185 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—FOREIGN CAPITALISTS; lowest rates. DUNLAP SMITH & CO., 170 Dearbor

SAY REVENUE LAW IS VOID.

West Side Democrats to Nominate Ryan for Assessor Under Old Statute.

LEGAL ADVICE IS TAKEN.

New Measure Said to Be Special Legislation and Unconstitutional.

COURT MUST GIVE DECISION.

West Side Democrats declare they intend to nominate a full town ticket next spring with Timothy E. Ryan as their candidate for Assessor. They say they have taken legal advice and have been informed the new revenue law is unconstitutional and will be so decided by the courts, leaving the old system of Town Assessors still in force.

The claim is made that the new law is unconstitutional because it is special legislation, providing a system of raising and collecting taxes for Cook County differing from that for the other counties of the State. The further claim is made that it contains no provision repealing that part of the old law which provided for township assessors and consequently they must be elected at the spring election. As to this latter point other lawyers say the passing of a statute repeals all laws in conflict with it.

Although good lawyers assert the Supreme Court would undoubtedly declare the law constitutional as a matter of public policy if for no other reason, yet it is acknowledged there is enough of an argument about the matter to hang a lawsuit on and that is what will probably be done. It is to meet the chance that the Supreme Court may throw it out that the West Side Democrats declare they intend to run Mr. Ryan for Assessor next spring.

The Democratic State committee has hired the Auditorium for a mass-meeting on Sept. 24, to open the campaign, but there seems to be a hitch in the proceedings. The speakers announced were W. J. Bryan, ex-Governor Stone of Missouri, ex-Governor Altgeld, and Mayor Harrison, but it is known Bryan cannot be here, and it is believed ex-Governor Stone cannot. Altgeld has said he was willing to make a speech and the idea was the appearance of him and Mayor Harrison on the same platform would be proof of a new brand of Democratic harmony. Mayor Harrison, however, said yesterday, that he had received no invitation to speak at the meeting and knew nothing about it. This started the story that the county managers had decided to open the campaign with a meeting of their own, at which Mayor Harrison would be the star attraction and allow Altgeld and the State committee to run their meeting by themselves.

PROVES TOO MUCH FOR JOHNSON

Evidence That the Democratic Candidate for Congress Claimed to Be a Republican Last Year.

When the story was started that C. Porter Johnson, candidate for Congress against Congressman Lorimer, had made application for admission to the Marquette club he evaded the issue by saying he thought it was a social, not a political, club, and withdrew his application as soon as he found his mistake. Yesterday the application for membership was unearthed. It shows on its face that Johnson declared himself a Republican. Following is a copy of the application:

Application for Membership—To the Board of Directors of the Marquette Club of Chicago: I have the honor to make application for active membership in the Marquette club. I am a Republican, am a resident of Chicago, and my age is 38 years. My occupation is lawyer, place of business Ashland Block, residence, 621 West Sixty-first street. If admitted to membership I will faithfully discharge all the duties required by the by-laws and regulations of the club.

Dated this 8th day of October, 1897.

C. PORTER JOHNSON.

Indorsed by Charles U. Gordon,
J. H. Harris,
Isaac Miller Hamilton.

Speaker Reed is expected to make a couple of speeches in Cook County this fall. He has made a partial promise to Congressman Lorimer to come West and help him out in his campaign, and although the matter is not settled, yet it is thought he will come.

GRADY IS OUT OF THE RACE.

Quits Democratic Contest in Lake County—Woman Nominated for Superintendent of Schools.

Daniel A. Grady of Waukegan, contestant for the Democratic Representative nomination in Lake County, withdrew yesterday, and George Wait of Grant was substituted for him. The change was made at the adjourned Democratic convention at Libertyville to nominate county candidates. After passing resolutions referring to the recent fight at Waukegan the old delegates were reappointed, and instructed to cast Lake County's nineteen votes for Wait.

In nominating the county ticket Miss Kate Mahon, a Lake Forest school teacher, was made the candidate for County Superintendent of Schools. She is the first woman nominated for that office in Lake County. Kenneth R. Smoot of Highland Park, a Chicago lawyer, was nominated for County Judge; Andrew Herberger of Waukegan for Sheriff, Byron Colby of Libertyville for Treasurer, and Denison Huntington of Lake Zurich for Clerk.

FOR BETTER POSTAL SERVICE.

Effort to Extend the Delivery System and Place More Mail Cars on Street Railways.

"Postmaster Gordon is working at Washington to secure increased efficiency of mail service to the residents of Chicago, as well as an extension of delivery to the residents comprised in the Hegewisch, Elsdon, and Norwood Park districts," said Assistant Postmaster Hubbard yesterday. "More frequent collections are needed. A man cannot get his letters by deliveries if they are lying around in some of the boxes. We also need more street railway postal cars. The more cars we have the oftener the mail will come in from all the districts through which the line runs, and the more direct will be the service. Chicago makes more use proportionately of the free delivery system and pays more attention to the street car service than any other city.

"I have no definite knowledge that a regular physician is to be appointed, and could only guess at the scope of his duties. Our employés number between 2,500 and 2,600, and of course we always have absences with excuses of sickness sent in. Employés absent now with the excuse of sickness are obliged to send in certificates from a physician from time to time."

M. J. McGrath, General Superintendent of Delivery, said the establishment of the new stations at Hegewisch, Elsdon, and Norwood Park would give employment to but twelve new men, two carriers and two clerks for each station. He is pleased at the prospect of additional cars, and he suggested that if the cars could be run later at night it would be of great advantage.

TO BOSTON AND RETURN VIA PENNSYLVANIA LINES.

$22 Fan Handle Route—$24 Ft. Wayne Route.

Commencing today, the Pennsylvania lines will sell excursion tickets to Boston and return at fares above named via New York and Sound Line steamers, via all rail $1 higher. Return limit, Sept. 30.

For particular information, at Pennsylvania ticket office, 248 Clark street, corner Jackson.

BEAR'S SAILORS ARE KIND

ARE TAKING CARE OF DESTITUTE WHALERS AT SEATTLE.

Wrecked Sailors Reiterate Charges of Cruelty Against the Officers of the Revenue Cutter, Who, They Say, Strung Them Up to a Beam While They Insulted Them and Took Camera Snapshots to Mortify Them Further.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 15.—[Special.]—The wrecked sailors of the ships Rosario, Jessie Freeman, and Orca, which were brought down from the Arctic on the United States revenue cutter Bear, persist in their stories of cruelty against the officers of the cutter.

The whalers, nearly all of whom are absolutely without money, will try to work their way to San Francisco. They were so glad to leave the Bear that the prospect of nothing to eat on shore did not trouble them.

A strange coincidence, by the way, is the sailors of the Bear are taking care of the destitute whalers. The Bear men have ten months' wages to spend, and every one is followed by a group of retainers.

John Coleman and Andrew Nelson, old-time whalers who know every law of the sea, who are acting as spokesmen for the whalers, claim that the whalers were forced to get wet and dirty moving the coal when they had no change of clothing. The men did not dare to rebel, but did the work under protest.

Just out of St. Michael, the men say, the morning watch was ordered to clean the decks. On refusing to work seventeen men were double-ironed and thrown into a dirty bunker. Twenty-four hours later the first man gave in. It was five days before two of them consented to work. The noon watch, on being called up, refused to work also. There were no more irons on the ship and the officers were at a loss what to do.

Finally one of the young fellows saw a beam and suggested stringing them up to it by the arms. It was done accordingly. Tall men were compelled to stoop and short men to stand on their tiptoes or hang by the thongs that bound their arms. All suffered from the cold, not being properly clad.

Not satisfied with punishment the Bear's officers got out their cameras and took snap shots at the whalers. They also tormented them, as I witnessed to my great disgust. The photographs are still in existence and the men propose to use them as evidence.

Five days out of port the order to wash decks was again given. Two men refused. They were Finnan and Ivenelt, both citizens of San Francisco. They were ironed and kept so.

With two exceptions the men who claim to have been ill used are American citizens.

The officers of the whalers were treated well. They dined in the cabin and have no complaint to make. The officers of the Bear will not recognize the whalers' charges and are trying to pass the whole thing off as of little consequence.

MARQUIS ITO HONORED IN CHINA

Japanese Statesman Received with Every Mark of Respect by the Celestial Dignitaries.

Peking, Sept. 14.—[Delayed in transmission.]—Marquis Ito, the Japanese statesman, who is understood to be visiting China for the purpose of arranging an offensive and defensive alliance between China and Japan, arrived here today and was received at the railroad station by notabilities specially ordered by the Emperor to welcome the distinguished visitor.

An edict has been published extending the postal operations throughout the empire and replacing the present system of government couriers.

The frequent edicts introducing reforms and cutting down expenditures prove that the Emperor's advisers are bent upon a policy which can only be the result of a complete change of opinion.

Most of the Chinese and the old European residents look upon the change as being too sweeping and irritating to the official classes. But it is evident the Emperor has decided to abolish many abuses and his efforts are welcomed by all the enlightened Chinese, who, however, counsel moderation.

Examination for Custodian.

The United States Civil Service commission yesterday announced that on Sept. 22 examinations may be taken in Chicago for assistant custodian of the Postoffice, at a salary of $1,600 a year. The office is held at present by E. M. King, who was appointed under the ninety days' clause of the civil service act.

Chicago Board of Trade Members

Desiring to do honor to Chicago day (Oct. 1), at the Omaha Exposition, and accompany the authorized Board of Trade special train over the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway, Chicago to Omaha and return, are requested to hand in their names at once to Secretary Stone.

This special private train is only for members of the board and their families. The arrangement is to leave Chicago Friday night, Sept. 30, at 6 o'clock, arriving at Omaha the next morning, spending Saturday and Sunday at the exposition, and returning to Chicago at 8:30 Monday morning.

Accommodations have been reserved for 200 people. Twenty dollars covers the expenses, including excursion tickets, sleeping car berths, and meals en route. This will be the finest excursion train from Chicago to Omaha on that occasion.

NEW PLAN OF DECORATIONS

Louis M. Stumer Lays His Views Before the Peace Jubilee Committee.

ARCHES AT EACH CORNER

Line of March Is Likely to Be Changed to Satisfy Numerous Objectors.

DAY'S LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

Louis M. Stumer, the new chairman of the Committee on Decoration of the peace jubilee, yesterday gave the general committee his ideas as to the kind of decorations that can be erected at a comparatively small cost, and which he thought would be sufficiently showy and effective. His plans met with the approval of the committee, and it is likely they will be adopted.

Mr. Stumer proposes as a leading feature the erection of arches at each of the street intersections along the line of march, the arches to be studded with incandescent lights. The plan also contemplates the use of powerful calcium lights in case it shall be decided to have night parades, these to be placed at the tops of all the arches, and light up the streets the full length of each block.

Mr. Stumer also suggested the erection of arches of various designs along the line of march by corporations or individuals would be desirable. One company, he said, had agreed to erect an electrical arch, and he thought others could be induced to do the same thing. Attention was called to the splendid effect which might be obtained by a decoration of the Union Loop structure at the street crossings, and it was decided to ask the company to make an effort in this direction.

It was also suggested the Mayor be seen regarding the erection of what should be called the municipal arch, the county authorities regarding a county arch, and the Board of Education concerning an educational arch.

The new plan also contemplates the organization of the merchants of each block along the line of parade, with a chairman who will learn what each one is prepared to do.

It now seems probable a change will be made in the line of march adopted last Monday. The Parade committee will discuss the matter this afternoon. Chairman McNulta has said it is likely a change will be made. From leading hotels, from brewers, and from other sources have come strong objections to the route adopted. It is proposed the line of march should be inside the loop, and make its greatest display along the north and south, instead of east and west streets, and at the same time take in more of Michigan and Jackson boulevards than the old route.

A telegram was received by General McNulta from the Secretary of War stating that the horses of the First Illinois Cavalry Volunteers would not be available for use at the parade, as they would be apportioned out among the regular troopers inside of thirty days.

Those added to the various committees were:

Committee on Music—A. D. Philpot.
Reception committee—Jason Healey, Thomas Moore, George D. McLaughlin, William A. Vincent, Pierrepont Isham, Joseph G. Peters.

The day's subscriptions to the jubilee fund amounted to $1,200, the individual subscriptions being as follows:

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

Mandel Bros.	$500
Schlesinger & Mayer	500

LUMBER.

Charles W. Testmeyer	$ 5
Frank W. Howes & Co.	10
Crescent Yellow Pine Lumber company	5
E. E. Blunt & Co.	5
Bigelow Bros.	25

WHOLESALE GROCERIES.

Sprague, Warner & Co.	$100

RETAIL MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Capper & Capper	$ 10
F. L. Roosback	5

A special agent of the Naval Exhibition, which is to show at Tattersall's, left last night for Washington to extend invitations to President McKinley and visiting members of the Cabinet to attend a performance of the Battle of Manila, which will be given in their honor on the afternoon of Oct. 17.

WINNIE DAVIS MUCH BETTER.

Prospects Now Considered Good for the Rapid Recovery of Her Health.

Narragansett Pier, R. I., Sept. 15.—Miss Winnie Davis is much improved today and the prospects are good for the rapid recovery of her health. The hotel in which she is a guest closed for the season today, but Miss Davis and her mother and the attendants will remain until it is safe to remove the patient.

FRANK L. SHEPARD OF CHICAGO,

Elected Commander-in-Chief of the Sons of Veterans.

MAYOR TALKS OF GAMING

INTENDS TO WAGE VIGOROUS WAR AGAINST IT HEREAFTER.

Says Detectives Hanley, Fraley, Custy, and McCarthy Were Transferred to Other Duties Because They Connived at Pool Selling in Saloons—Only Superintendent Kipley's Influence Prevents Their Discharge—Improvement in City's Milk Supply.

Mayor Harrison said yesterday he was not satisfied with the way the war on gambling had been carried on and that he intended to wage it more vigorously in the future. In the same connection he expressed himself somewhat vigorously regarding a story in a morning newspaper, which said Detectives Hanley, Fraley, Custy, and McCarthy had been transferred to other duties by his order because they had been finding more gambling houses than the Mayor wished them to find.

"The men were transferred at my orders," said the Mayor, "but it was for not finding gambling houses—not for finding them. They can consider themselves lucky in being allowed to remain on the force. They certainly would have been discharged instead of being put to other work if Superintendent Kipley had not made a strong plea for them, saying they were valuable men.

"I had the four detectives named watching gamblers, and I had some other men watching the detectives. These men reported to me that they had seen Hanley and Custy enter Coughlin's saloon, 123 Clark street, and have a cigar with Dan Coughlin, while just beyond the glass screen in the back part of the saloon so many men were engaged in betting on horse races that the room could not hold them and they overflowed into the alley.

"Shortly afterwards these two detectives went to 'Bud' White's place, in Jackson street, and, meeting the man in charge, went up street a block with him and entered a saloon, where they staid an hour and a half while poolselling was going on in White's place. Other instances of the same sort were reported, and I though it was about time to put some other detectives on the work."

Detectives Dodd and Davidson have been assigned to suppress gambling.

Superintendent Kipley has a new idea in the way of suppressing handbook-making, which is generallly carried on in saloons. He thinks the best way of stopping it is to revoke the license of all saloons in which it is practiced.

Improved Quality of Milk.

In the August report of the Board of Health just issued attention is called to the improved milk supply of the city by a diagram showing the percentages of milk found below grade during the years 1894, '95, '96, and '97. During 1895-'96 the adulteration of the milk supply was 50 per cent, but in 1896-'97, owing to persistent prosecution of the offenders and the publication of their names in the daily press, the list fell to 10, and then as low as 2 per cent.

A corresponding diagram is arranged showing the decrease of child mortality in Chicago. The number of children under five years of age who died in 1894 was 691 per 100,000 of the total population. In 1895 it was 654, in 1896 it was 599, and in 1897 the deaths numbered only 529 per 100,000 of population. The relation between an improved milk supply and a decreased child mortality is believed to be more than a coincidence. No computations have yet been made for 1898.

Union Labor Clause.

An ordinance requiring a union labor clause inserted in all contracts for city work was recommended to the Council for passage by the Judiciary committee.

No quoqum of the Committee on License was present to consider the amendment to the cigaret ordinance reducing the dealers' tax from $100 to $25 a year.

Remissness of former administrations in regard to stay orders against special assessment warrants, which were filed and neither sustained nor set aside in order that rebates could be paid, was sharply commented on by Commissioner of Public Works McGann.

"I consider this one of the most flagrant abuses which can be charged to my predecessors in office," he said. "There is a small amount due on each of these warrants, but we find ourselves tied up because the stay orders have never been set aside. If the officials had done their duty these rebates could have been paid long ago."

Five hundred of these warrants were sent to the law department in the afternoon. There are now 20,000 warrants awaiting the attention of the courts. They involve 110,000 pieces of property.

Commissioner McGann has received a letter from Charles T. Yerkes asking for a conference to discuss the fender question. A conference probably will be arranged for either today or tomorrow.

Alderman John Powers of the Nineteenth Ward is now in Atlantic City enjoying the ocean bathing after his trip to Ireland. He will be home Sunday.

ARGUE FOR A RECEIVERSHIP.

Case of Stockholders of Bay State Gas Company Against the Addicks Management Called in Court.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 15.—Argument was heard before Judge Dallas in the United States Circuit Court today on the bill of equity filed by Jacob Edwards of Boston and other stockholders of the Bay State Gas company, who are owners of stock valued at about $72,000, against the Bay State Gas company.

The bill charges that J. Edward Addicks "mismanaged the affairs of the company, and continually, wrongfully, and corruptfully diverted the assets of the Bay State Gas company from its lawful uses."

They ask that "a receiver be appointed with the usual power to take possession of the assets and credits of the company."

Counsel for the Bay State Gas company filed a general demurrer.

MAN KILLED IN ST. LOUIS RIOT.

Shooting Grows Out of Efforts of Striking Plasterers to Keep Non-Union Men from Working.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 16.—Striking plasterers of this city and vicinity gathered in considerable force yesterday near a saloon to prevent non-union men from going to work on some buildings nearby. Derisive and abusive words led to the throwing of missiles, and finally one of the strikers drew his revolver and fired into the crowd of non-union men. This was followed immediately by a volley from the strikers and one man fell, mortally wounded. When the mounted police appeared on the scene they were met, in their efforts to disperse the rioters, by a volley of bullets, after which the strikers fled.

ASCENDS OVER FIVE MILES.

Aeronaut Spencer from London Crystal Palace Attains a Great Altitude.

London, Sept. 15.—Stanley Spencer, the well-known aeronaut, and Dr. Berson, in a balloon which was inflated with pure hydrogen and has a capacity of 56,500 cubic feet, this afternoon made an ascent from the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, and attained an altitude of 27,500 feet.

At a height of 25,000 feet the air was so rarified that the occupants of the car were compelled to breathe the compressed oxygen by tubes. The temperature was 41° below freezing point.

The atmosphere was clear and the coast distinctly visible. The balloon finally descended near Romford, in Essex.

New Operating-Rooms in Use.

The operating-rooms in the new receiving ward of the County Hospital were used for the first time yesterday. Dr. E. F. Brueckning, attending physician, performed the first operation. The new receiving ward is equipped with all the latest apparatus known to the medical profession. One of the special features is a sterilising apparatus, which is said to be the most complete in the country.

CASTORIA

Bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. In use for more than thirty years, and THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.
111 TO 115 STATE STREET.

Unusual Bargains — Walking Hats. — Swell Stevens . . Inimitable Effects.

NOBBY, CHIC, dressy Walking Hats, bearing that desirable Paris and London touch which lends that finished, dressy appearance so desirable to the up-to-date dresser. New modes have just arrived in the round hat, the Fedora Walking Hat, and many other pleasing styles.

Prices are incompatible with the magnificent style this great Friday and Saturday value-giving event affords—the remarkable bargains are offered just to attract you to this—Chicago's greatest millinery dept.—Hats that you would expect to pay $4.00 for—today and tomorrow..... $1.75

Rousing Closing — Sale Art Needlework. — Values Greater than Ever.

THE UNSOLD PORTION of that gigantic purchase fine fancy art needlework goes on sale today at prices made to insure quick selling. Our unequaled reputation for value giving during our recent series of art needlework sales is sufficient guarantee that this event will prove the greatest bargain occasion we have ever offered you.

Free lessons in art needlework. Special teachers for lace work.

A choice new lot of stamped Renaissance Lace patterns—beautiful assortment for centers—18 in. and 24 in.—worth 50c—at..... 15c

Lace braid for Renaissance work that is positively worth 25c per dozen yards—all sizes, best quality—all to go on sale at..... 12c

A special line of new design Head Rests in the latest shades and Parisian designs, fancy tassel trimming, actually worth 35c—on sale at..... 20c

Hemstitched linen Center Pieces, nicely stamped, new designs—considered a good bargain at 40c—on sale at..... 25c

PLANS FOR CHICAGO DAY AT OMAHA GIVEN FORMAL APPROVAL.

Reception to Be Held in Illinois Building in Evening—Speeches to Be Delivered in Auditorium in Morning.

Plans for Chicago day at Omaha were approved at a meeting of the Chicago members of the Illinois commission of the exposition at the Union League club yesterday. W. H. Harper, John M. Smyth, L. O. Goddard, and E. S. Conway were present. In addition to the arrangements for the exercises in the morning at the auditorium it was decided to have a reception in the Illinois Building in the evening. Arrangements for this reception are left to J. P. Whedon, chairman of the House committee.

The special trains which will carry Chicago organizations will reach Omaha at 8:30 Saturday morning. The exercises in the auditorium will be held at 11 o'clock. The freedom of the city will be extended by the Mayor and an address of welcome will be delivered by G. W. Wattles, President of the exposition. Mayor Carter H. Harrison will respond. Addresses will be delivered by Senator W. E. Mason on "One Country," Controller of the Currency Charles G. Dawes on "The Relation of the West to Chicago," and Congressman J. R. Mann on "The Louisiana Purchase."

The Union League club and Board of Trade specials will leave Chicago at 6:30 o'clock Friday evening. Vice President H. R. McCullough of the Northwestern will add his private car to the Union League club special as an observation car. General Agent Nash of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul has secured a position for the Board of Trade special on tracks near to and overlooking the exposition grounds. The exposition will be open Sunday in all departments except the government exhibit. The special trains will return Sunday evening, arriving in Chicago Monday morning.

Director McGarvie, in charge of special days at the exposition, has been working among the commercial and other organizations of the city in the interests of Chicago day. He reports that the Cook County Democracy has accepted the invitation. Definite arrangements for the exercises in the Illinois Building on the evening of Oct. 1 will be made today.

BANQUET FOR A. L. BARRETT.

Celebration Marks the Completion of Forty Years' Service for Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.

Anthony L. Barrett yesterday completed forty years of service in the employ of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. and its predecessors, and the firm gave a banquet for him at the Chicago Athletic club, at which Andrew McLeish was toastmaster. The firm presented Mr. Barrett a silver loving cup and the employés gave him a diamond set watch charm. Mr. Barrett is 70 years old and will go to Washington to spend his declining days at the home of his daughter.

Mr. Barrett himself made an address after Mr. McLeish's remarks were finished, and then J. H. Wood, C. M. O'Farrell, W. B. Kennedy, the Rev. T. F. Cashman, J. M. Latimer, J. O. Flannigan, and R. R. Shuman spoke briefly of the good qualities of the guest of the evening. Others present were:

A. G. Lipsey,	S. A. Gardner,
John G. Monroe,	J. H. Schroeder,
Edward J. Low,	W. C. Harvey.
John C. Gardiner,	E. T. Lloyd.
C. R. Wheeler.	

CHICAGO MAN BUYS IT IN.

Gas Plant of Lincoln, Ill., Sold to Joseph H. Vaill for Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Lincoln, Ill., Sept. 15.—[Special.]—The Lincoln gas plant was today sold by Frank M. Mills to Joseph H. Vaill of Chicago for $200,000. It is understood that Mr. Vaill represents an Eastern syndicate.

Revells
September Sale now in progress. Store crowded with delighted buyers daily.
FURNITURE
Wabash Av. and Adams St.

September.

Among the recent arrivals for September is a lot of very stylish chairs and rockers, which go on sale this morning at a great reduction from regular prices. Included in this lot are some very desirable, large $12.50 Colonial arm rockers, as shown in illustration, in golden oak, with saddle shaped wood seats and highly polished, which are offered at $6.75; $12.50; mahogany inlaid wood seat arm chairs at $7.50; $15 mahogany wood seat rockers at $8.50; $15 mahogany inlaid rockers at $7.50; $12 inlaid reception chairs in mahogany at $7.50; $27 inlaid mahogany arm chairs, spring seats, $13.50; $14 large tapestry rockers at $7; $10 large oak arm chairs, in tapestry, at $5.75; $10.50 mahogany inlaid reception chairs at $5.25; $25 mahogany arm chairs in damask for $12.50; $30 mahogany inlaid arm chairs for $15; $40 oak arm chairs, upholstered in leather, for $20; $60 solid mahogany Morris chairs, upholstered in leather, for $30; $8.50 English oak arm chairs, with wood seat, for $2.75; $8.50 English oak rockers, upholstered in velvet, for $3.75; $5.50 forest green arm chairs, upholstered in velvet, for $2.00; $3 fancy cane seat reception chairs for $1.00; $4 fancy cane seat rockers for $1.50.

The large quantities of furniture and curtains purchased from manufacturers at liberal discounts, together with the fact that every article in our establishment is marked at the lowest percentage of profit ever attempted in the furniture trade, marks September as the time and this the place to purchase.

The Tobey Furniture Co.,
Wabash Av. and Washington St.

BOKERS BITTERS
Quickly cure stomach troubles brought on by excessive heat, over-exertion and sudden changes in temperature.
Leading grocers, liquor dealers, druggists.

Advertising Representative Wanted

A New York periodical of national reputation is seeking a young man for its Chicago representative. The salary small for the first year, but a good opportunity for development. Excellent opportunity for a young college graduate of good business instincts. Address P. O. Box 37, Madison Square Branch, New York City.

Home Cure for Drink
Healthful, certain, inexpensive. No hypodermic injections; no publicity. Now acknowledged the leading drink cure of the world. Book on alcoholism mailed free.
THE HAMILTON CURE CO.,
Suite 23-15, 155 Washington St., Chicago.

HAIR DRESSING, Manicuring, Chiropody, Facial Massage, Electrolysis, Ladies' Turkish Baths, Wigs.
E. BURNHAM, 71 and 73 State-st.

When you can't think what to give a friend you will get helpful suggestions from our show cases.
GEO. E. MARSHALL,
Diamond Importer,
Fourth Floor, 110 State Street.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Pullman Building, Chicago, Ill., September 10, 1898.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here and at offices of Quartermasters at posts named, until 11 o'clock a. m., central time, October 17, 1898, and then opened, for furnishing oats, corn, bran, hay, and straw at Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Fort Sheridan, Illinois; and Fort Thomas, Kentucky, during the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899. U. S. reserves the right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Information furnished on application here or to Quartermasters at posts named. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Forage and Straw," and addressed to undersigned or to Quartermasters at posts named. F. R. JONES, Lieut. Col. and Chief Quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers.

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